The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor.

New York went Democratic by an increased majority.

On Tuesday 2, for the first time, Gen. Beaver made the train.

Again a fellow blew out the gas. His coffin had silver handles.

No wonder some people are tired of life. All is disappointment.

There is nothing like success, and if you CAN'T succeed, suck eggs.

The campaign liar is not dead—he was heard to say we were not for Hall.

There is a fellow around here who always comes out at the little end of the horn.

About 25 Democratic voters stayed away from the delegate election in the boro. this year. Why?

Since we must have a Republican governor we are glad it is Gen. Beaver. We do not believe the Bosses can run him and often said so.

In Union co. the vote for Gov. stood Beaver 2049, Black 1406, Wolf 170. On the legislative ticket the vote stood, Glover, R., 1931, Follmer, D., 798, Wolf, P., 885.

In New York, Signor Benetti, an Italian, on a wager, offers to live on oats and hay for one month. We think the fellow may be a little muleish, and must be a kicker.

No matter what party beats, we claim the right of any newspaper, at this season of the year, to set up a rooster, or a turkey, because Thanksgiving is near, and that is worth crowing over.

The actual leaders of the kickers can be counted on the fingers of one hand. The Republican managers are now cussing them for not being able to deliver the goods. Why not make them pay the money back?

The Prohibition party of Centre co. polled 188 votes. These were mostly Democrats. Had the Republican Prohibitionists stuck to their ticket, the total would have been about 400 votes. The Democrats were fooled into sticking while the rads slipped in their votes for Beaver. Sold again and got the tin.

What do the fellows now think of the job of "marking" all who voted for Lew Schaeffer? Before entering into this new job, we wish to remind the wonderful leaders of the kickers, that they are accused of "not having delivered the goods as per cont ract." and had better fulfi l their first one before undertaking another big one.

With the bond call of ten millions last week the Democratic administration places itself on record as having reduced the public debt one hundred and seventeen millions in the time it has been in power. At this rate a very few Democratic administrations would wipe out the debt of eleven hundred millions that rests upon the government.

A party wants to know whether a bank is a proper place for rads to meet in to plan and plot, and give three cheers when they thought a part of the Democratic ticket was defeated on Tuesday night. We don't know whether banks are intended for such purposes, if they are, why then our friend must start a Democratic Bank to get even. We are inclined to think banks are not intended for such purposes.

We are sorry for the defeat of Mr. Hall. It is a shame for the Democracy of this district, in which Mr. Hall should have had at least 2500 majority. Centre county did not do her duty by letting Hall have only a petty 38 majority. The other Democratic counties of the district are as much to blame as Centre—all save Elk. Mr. Hall was not our choice but being the nominee and a good and able Democrat, we were as earnestly for his election as tho' our favorite had been on the ticket. This district will now be misrepresented in congress by Patton, a life-long enemy of our party.

The majority for Lew Schaeffer is just 193 less than Black's. Of this fully 75 Democrats voted for Mr. Boal on personal grounds without being dissatisfied with Schaeffer. This leaves 118 votes to the credit of the operations of the leaders of the kickers, and of this number fully one half, 59, are willing to admit that they voted against Schaeffer solely, because of the slanderous stories circulated against him and would have voted for him had they known the stuff was all lies. This then leaves the number of simon pure kickers, who kicked because they could not dictate to the majority just 59 votes!

WAS IT A REBUKE?

The Republicans are gloating over the victory of the Protection sentiment by the defeat of some the radical Free Traders of the House of Representativ es. Great stress is laid on the apparent unpopularity of the free trade idea by the organs of the protected monopolies, because of the defeat of Mr. Morrsion, of Illinois, and other tariff reform candidates for Congress. Let us see whether the assumption of the monopoly editors is borne out by the facts, which the *Patriot* puts in a very forcible manner:

Speaker Carlisle has had a close race for re-election. The Republicans di d not dare to put up a candidate against him and make the issue on the tariff question. A secret labor organization ran a candidate against him who did not utter a word on the subject of the tariff before the election. The Democrats of the district belving that there was no serious opposition to Mr. Carlisle, made no effort to organize in his behalf. In view of these facts it can be hardly claimed that Mr. Carlisle's small majority is a rebuke to tariff reform.

Frank Hurd's failure in the Toledo district is attributed to these facts: (1.) His absence from the district except during his campaign for Congress and (2.) his vindictive course towards those democrats of the district who were personally offensive to him. Instead of losing votes because of his attitude as a tariff reformer he had the support of prominent Republicans on that very account.

Now for the other side of the picture. The campaign in Pennsylvania on the part of the Democrats was made on the State issues, the tariff question being utterly ignored except that the State Platform approved by Mr. Randall, was generally regarded as a declaration in favor of "protection." But no Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, within the last half century was beaten by as large a majority as that thrown against that excellent statesman Chauncey F. Black. To this result the congressional districts at present represented by "protective" Democrats contributed very largely, while those represented by tariff reformers did their whole duty. One of the two Republican congressional districts carried by the Democrats is represented by William A. Scott, who voted for the consideration of the Morrison tariff bill, and who is reelected by double his former majority. On the contrary Democratic protectionism went down in the Keystone State last Tuesday.

And how about New York and New Jersey? The protectionist Democratic Congressmen in the rural districts of New York either failed of a renomination or where defeated at the polls. In New Jersey, whose Democratic delegation in the present congress voted almost solidly against the Morrison bill, but two Democratic congressmen were elected last Tuesday, notwithstanding the fact the State cast a Democratic majority of seven thousand. McAdoo, in the Jersey City district, ran nearly four thousand behind the Democratic candidate for Governor, and Mr. Pidcock escaped with a beggarly majority. Yet these two are out and out protectionists.

New England, too, seems to have repudiated tariff protection of monopolies. In Connecticut, Massachuetts and New Hampshire the Democrats gain five congressmen, with the issue of tariff reform distinctly made. Five protectionist Republicans and two protectionist Democrats were given permission to retire from the seats in Congress they now occupy. On the whole it looks as if the intelligence of the country were leading the van in the great coming battle against monopoly, while corruption and ignorance have here and there given the monster an advantage. The "free trade" rebuke has not frightened the country as badly as those who used it in the recent canvass fondly expected.

NEW RAILROAD LINE.

Work on the line of the Old Portage railroad and Pennsylvania canal is under way and this morning work was begun on the line at the eastern end of the borough of Alexander. This makes the fourth gang of laborers placed at work within the past few days between Petersburg and Williamsburg. Owing to the large amount of freight being moved constantly over the main line, it has become necessary for some move to be made in order to relieve the pressure at Altoona, and this connection once completed, a large portion of the freight will be conveyed by this branch.

The Greenbackers polled 16 votes in this county for Governor. This is a mighty cohort, and on this frail craft the inevitable Rynder manages to keep himself before the public gaze, and even manages to call a state convention every year. When Henry Clay died the Whig party was buried with him. When Ryncer kicks the bucket the Greenback party dies with him and leaves no relations.

CARLISLE AND MORRISON.

The New York *World* says if Carlisle hadbeen defeated for re-election, it would have been a national misfortune. In the opinion of both parties he is regarded as the most judicial, fair-minded and altogether admirable presiding officer that the House has had for twenty-five years. He is likewise a most patriotic and accomplished statesman and one of the purest men now in public life. That such a man should be lost to Congress through a side issue like the Labor issue or from any local causes whatever, would be the most regretable incident of the elections. But Mr. Carlisle's retirement could be but temporary. He would be called to higher service if the Democratic party has not lost, as we are sure it has not, the habit of honoring its ablest and worthiest members.

Mr. Carlisle's predicament as well as the unexpected defeat of Mr. Morrison in Illinois, conveys a special warning to the Administration at Washington. Party ligatures cannot be cut or loosened by those in power and be expected to hold fast those who put them in power. The Speaker of the House and the Chairman of the Appropriation Committee have fallen victims to the lower standard of party fealty and obligation that prevails in the White House. If Mr. Cleveland desires to have the supremacy of his party maintained in the Presidential contest of 1888 he must so shape his policy in the future as to bind it together—to associate the leaders in unity of action and inspire the voters with devotion to Democratic principles.

The closing speech of the campaign in this county was delivered by D. F. Fortney, esq., at Centre Hall on the night before the election. Mr. Fortney spoke on the subject of discrimination and then in defense of the several candidates upon the state and county tickets, and closed by a clear refutation of the cry of ring, the infamous slanders against our nominee for prothonotary, and the silliness of the charge that Mr. Schaeffer's nomination was unfairly made. Mr. Fortney is one of the most popular and forcible Democratic orators in the central part of the state.

BEAVER'S NEW BUDGET.

The next thing in order is the disposition of offices, for which there will be considerable scrambling. State Treasurer Quay, the boss of the Republican party in this State, will be the next United States Senator. He told his intimate friends some time ago that he was a candidate and the fact that he labored hard far the election of legislators of his choice gains credence for his statement. He will also virtually distribute the offices to his trusty henchmen. H. K. Boyer, of Philadelphia, will probably be the next Speaker of the House of Representatives. Charley Voorhees, also of Philadelphia, will be retained as Resident Clerk and George Pearson, of Mercer, will be the Chief Clerk.

As to Beaver's Cabinet, Dan Hastings, of Bellefonte, is said to be slated for Attorney-General, and Chill Hazard, a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Monongahela, is down for Adjutant-General.

EX-SHERIFFS.

The following are the surviving ex-sheriffs of Centre county, and all are true to the Democratic faith: W. L. Musser, Millheim, J. J. Lingle, Philipsburg, D. W. Woodring, Bellefonte, Benj Schaeffer, Nittany, John Spangler, Centre Hall, T. J. Dunkle, Bellefonte.

The ex-sheriffs might hold a sort of a reunion and experience meeting. We tender them our shanty for the purpose with a warm meal and a little "schnops" thrown in. Date, subject to their convenience.

The next house will have no colored members. The two Republican colored members of the present House, have not been re-elected. This removes the last of the colored members from the House and leaves the Fiftieth Congress whith for the first time since the war.

Mr. Boal got a very flattering vote in Potter township, from Democrats, as a compliment, because he has been a good citizen, and not from any feeling of opposition of Democrats to his opponent, Mr. Schaeffer, which must be all the more agreeable to Mr. Boal. Over half of the Democrats who voted for Boal here were in no sense kickers, therefore, and perfectly satisfied with L. A. Schaeffer's nomination. Of the other half few, in a strict sense of the word, were kickers and honestly disposed, but were mislead by gross falsehoods. What is meant by the kickers is confined to a few who for years have been known as disturbers in the party and continually in a little game with Republicans against Democrats, and to beat Democrats. It is these few kickers whose work has reduced the Democratic majorities in this county and they are the ones recognized as kickers, and on election day were in close harness with Republicans openly fighting the Democratic ticket.

NOT SO BAD.

Fuller returns of the vote on Tuesday present the result as more gratifying to the Democrats than could have been expected when the first news was received. The election of Speaker Carlisle and a safe majority of Democrats to the House of Representatives serves as a guarantee that he will be continued in the Speaker's chair. In the absence of other things that of itself would be something to rejoice over. But there are plenty of reasons aside from that for gratification.

The Republicans carried no States on Tuesday that were not carried by them in 1884, while the Democrats added Colorado and Minnesota to their list, and the majority of the Minnesota Delegation in the Congress that will count the next Presidential vote is Democratic, securing that State to the Democrats in the event of a failure to elect. The Republican majorities in Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan and other States are reduced and the narrow margin by which the Republicans won in Massachusetts, and the gain in Congress Districts in New England look to a break in the solid Republicanism of that section.

But the most important gain to the Democratic party is the Senatorial seats in Congress of New Jersey and Indiana. The present Republican majority in the United States Senate, counting Riddleberger on that side, is eight. The changes in the two States named will reduce it to four. The revolution in Colorado will secure a Democrat to succeed Bowen, Republican, next year, and the change of the political complexion of the Senate is therefore brought within sight.

In view of these facts there is nothing in the result of Tuesday's elections to discourage Democrats. It is true that those who reside in Pennsylvania fondly cherished the hope that the Hon. Chauncey F. Black would succeed Governor Pattison in the Executive office. But the advantages obtained in other respects will go a long way toward reconciling them to their disappointment in this particular, and when the time comes around for another tussel with the enemy the Democrats of this state will be found ready for the battle.

Want more gore! One who acted with the leaders of the kickers told us that in the spring they intended to elect a Republican burgess in Centre Hall. Exactly; just where the trouble comes in, always in co-alition with Republicans to defeat Democrats—just like last spring, when they sold out the better share of the boro' offices to the rads. Try it again and take the responsibility. You know how chickens, even of late, have come home to roost.

PROHIBITION'S FUTURE.

W. H. H. Bartram, editor of the "Sixteenth Amendment," said:

"The Republicans have secured a majority in the State Legislature but I know that, in spite of what they have said' they will not submit the prohibition amendment question to the people. I am confident they won't. This is what they will do: A bill providing for the realization of our object will be submitted and it will systematically be rejected by about 8 or 10 votes. They will then turn to us and say: 'Now if you people had only helped us in places where we were defeated you see that your amendment would have gone to the people. You really have caused the defeat of your own bill.

"This certainly is their proposed plan and it, doubtless, will serve as a means of keeping the wool over the eyes of many Republicans who favor prohibition, but who have faith in their party to fulfill what they promise."

Mr. Bartram went on to say that the Prohibition vote of Pittsburgh is up to his expectations and that in New York, New Jersey and other places it is exceedingly satisfactory. He predicted that it is possible that after the Presidential election of 1888 the Prohibition party as it now exists will go out of existence and a new party be organized.

He said: "One of the two great parties will probably be overwhelmingly defeated. The defeat may be such that little hope of anything like speedy recovery will be expected. A party will then be formed whose prohibitory limits will only extend to prevent ing beer and liquors being drunk on the premises where they are sold. This will kill the saloon business; in fact it will close them all. While this will not be going as far as we all desire as Prohibitionists, it will be a step in the right direction. I am certain that the defeated of the two great parties will have to make a move like this to regain power."

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Munn & Co., patent solicitors, in another column. Their name is familiar to patentees throughout the country. In connection with the publication of the "Scientific American" for the past forty years, they have made the drawings and specifications for more than one hundred thousand inventions, and their facilities for obtaining patents were never better than now.

THE GREAT VICTORY OF TUESDAY.

Every day brings fresh evidence that the elections of Tuesday resulted in a grand Democratic triumph. In addition to carrying Minnesota, California and Colorado, and reducing the Republican majorities in Iowa and Ohio, the party makes such gains in State Legislatures as will guarantee the complete obliteration of the Republican majority in the United States Senate.

In the present Senate the Republicans have a majority of eight. It was expected that there would be a slight reduction in this majority, but the most hopeful didn't anticipate that it would be wiped out in a single contest. The general belief was that by 1887 sufficient changes might be made to change the complexion of the body, but the victory of Tuesday has made it possible by the Fourth of March next.

APPLIED FOR BOODLE.

We have good authority for saying that a leading kicker from here applied to Republican managers at Bellefonte by letter, for funds to carry on the trade and keep fellows in line against Schaeffer. So, even used Republican boodle to help destroy the Democracy! Just as we expected—the kicker leaders had a contract to sell out the Democracy. The Republicans now swear at the Centre Hall kickers because they were not able to deliver the goods as per contract. Shame! Shame!

THAT RING.

A great cry having been made about "that ring," and as there were two of them, we give a photograph of each:

Ring No. 1. (the people).

Ring No. 2.

Exact Difference: Ring No. 1 nominated the Democratic county ticket. Ring No. 2 got mad because No. 1 wouldn't let it make the nominations.

THE NEXT CENTENNIAL.

At a meeting of the exposition executive committee, held in Washington a few nights ago, it was ordered that a convention of the Board of Promotion, including the members from the various States and Territories, be called to meet in Washington on Tuesday, December 7, for the purpose of deliberatinng upon a plan and presenting it to Congress. The board includes the Governors of the forty-six States and Territories, the Mayors of all cities containing a population of 25,000 and upwards, the presidents and secretaries of Board of Trade throughout the United States, the presidents and secretaries of all State Agri cultural Societies and Granges, and the vice regents of the Mount Vernon Association of the Union. The programme to be considered at the convention is as follows:

"FIRST. A Constitutional centennial celebration at Washington on the 4th of March, 1889, by the sixteen American sister Republics in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the Constitution of the United States.

"SECOND. A world's exhibition at the national capital from the 1st of May to the end of October, 1892, in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus.

"THIRD. A permanent exposition, at Washington, of the antiquities, history, arts, and industries of the three Americas, to be the outgrowth of the World's Exposition of 1892, and to remain under governmental control on a plan somewhat similar to the present National Museum, but on a much larger scale."

A negro named Stand killed a Deputy Sheriff in Texas on the 4th and he in turn was killed by a posse before the breath was out of the body of his victim

Women are everywhere using and recommending Parker's Tonic because they have learned from experience that it speedily overcomes despondency, indigestion, pain or weakness in the back or kidneys, and other troubles peculiar to the sex. nov

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES, *For Lung Troubles and Wasting Diseases*

Dr. J. Simonaud, New Orleans, La., says: "Scott's Emulsion is the finest preparation of the kind ever brought to my notice. In affections of the lungs and other wasting diseases, we may consider it our most reliable agent. In a perfectly elegant and agreeable form."

A BRIDGE JUMPER

Breaks the Record of Foolhardy Leaps at Niagara Falls.

BUFFALO, Nov. 8.—Lawrence M. Donovan, the New York pressman who acquired notoriety by jumping from the Brooklyn bridge some months ago, yesterday surpassed his former feat by leaping from the new suspension bridge into the Niagara river, a distance of 195 feet. After failing to get $500 for making the jump Donovan concluded to make the attempt to test his powers of endurance. He went with a few friends to Niagara Falls and registered at a hotel as "Edwin Clark." Donovan and his party arose early and soon made arrangements for the leap. Shortly before 7 o'clock Donovan left the hotel in a cab and drove out toward the bridge. About the same time two men put out from the shore and rowed into the center of the river. Donovan, Professor Haley, of Buffalo, and two or three others walked to the center of the bridge. Just as Larry stepped out on the cable Chief of Police Madigan was seen at one end of the bridge. Donovan remarked that he would get down before the chief did, grasped the cable and pulled his muscles together. For a moment he remained rigid. In the twinkling of an eye he released his hold and his body darted down to the water as straight as an arrow and with terrific swiftness. His feet struck the water squarely, but the shock was so great that his body was thrown slightly out of the straight course. His left side struck the water and he disappeared. He was taken about fifty feet below the bridge by the current, and when he rose to the surface swam for the boat, which he reached. He was taken in and in a few minutes was on shore again. It was found that he was badly injured, his ribs having suffered from the force of the contact with the water. It was half an hour before his wet clothes could be removed and his injuries examined by a doctor. It was bitter cold and the water was not at all comfortable, nor was its icy temperature an inducement to most men to take a bath. Donovan returned to Buffalo on an early train and went to bed. He was attended by physicians who found that one left rib was broken and the third rib was dislocated from the costal cartilege. Donovan's arms were chafed and his feet were sore, but not badly injured. If pneumonia or pleursy does not set in Donovan will probably be able to leave his room the latter part of this week. In speaking of the sensations attending the jump Donovan said he thought he never would get down. The experience was about the same as at Brooklyn, only it seemed a much longer time. When he struck the water he shot off sideways. He went down about twenty-five feet. He was dazed, and could hardly swim to the surface. When pulled into the boat he was bleeding at the mouth, but revived somewhat when he was given some liquor. He says he is now ready to jump the Genesee Falls, at Rochester, where Sam Patch lost his life, and if he entirely recovers from this shock will swim the whirpool rapids.

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

Two Regiments of Militia Ready for Emergencies.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—There was no disturbance at the stock yards. Armour & Co. report that 800 cattle were slaughtered in their establishment. It is not known that the strikers' committee formally presented their demands to the packers Saturday. They asked for the eight-hour system and a scale of wages slightly less than the one in force for ten hours. The packers refused to entertain the proposition and the strike was ordered. The strikers have sent committees around to induce the men still at work to quit. In many instances, especially with the firemen and engineers, the attempt was successful. A number of packers held a conference in Armour's office, but they declined to talk about the proceedings. Several largely attended meetings of the strikers were also held. The deputy sheriffs did not leave their barracks during the day, all detail work being done by the regular Town of Lake police. The great majority of the strikers remained away from the yards. One hundred more deputy sheriffs arrived in the evening, making the total force 300.

In pursuance of telegraphic instructions from Governor Oglesby, an order was issued by Gen. Fitzsimmons, commanding the First brigade of state troops, last night, directing the assembling of the officers and enlisted men of the First and Second regiments of infantry at their armories at 7 this morning, armed and equipped for active service.

In an interview P. D. Armour declared that he would start up in all departments at any hazards. He would meet the strikers determinedly from the very outset, and intended to bring the matter to a settlement in the shortest possible time.

HARVARD'S JUBILEE.

The Ceremonies Begun in Appleton Chapel—Distinguished Speakers.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Sunday was foundation day at Harvard; on Nov. 7, 1636, the general court of the colony of Massachusetts by vote passed the following vote: The court hath agreed to give £400 toward a school or college, whereof £200 shall be paid the next year, and £200 when the work is finished, and the next court to appoint where and what building.

The 250th anniversary of that event was celebrated by a commemorative address in Appleton chapel, by Rev. Francis G. Peabody. The services were conducted by President Dwight, of Yale college, assisted by Professor C. C. Everett, dean of the Harvard faculty. At 4 p. m. the Boston symphony orchestra gave a concert in Sander's theatre, and at 7:30 p. m. an address was delivered in Appleton chapel by Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D., the service being conducted by President McCosh, of Princeton and Professor Francis G. Peabody. At both chapel services the music was sung by the anniversary chorus of graduates.

Flowers for the President.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—The floral display made at Hotel Vendome in honor of President Cleveland's visit to-day eclipsed in magnificence anything ever before shown in Boston, and will probably equal any display ever made in the country. Carte blanche orders were given to the florists by both state and city officials. Two accomplished florists were selected to arrange the display, and each had twenty assistants. The expense of the floral decoration will be $10,000. The hotel exterior was decorated with bunting.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

—Daniel Ellis, a hotel keeper at Ringtown, Penna., on the 26th shot and dangerously wounded his wife. Both are reticent, he denying the shooting and his wife refusing to say whether it was accidental or not. He had been drinking for several days. Two school boys, named Alexander Hoard and John Paxton, "loved" a school girl named Inez Hollis, in New Frankfort, Indiana. On the 25th, while the boys were standing together in a store, the girl passed and Hoard threw a kiss to her. This so enraged Paxton that he struck his rival on the head with a stick, fracturing his skull, and then stamped on his face. "Paxton seemed to have become mad, and foamed at the mouth. Before he could be secured he rushed to the woods, waving his hands and shrieking. The young lady remains by the bedside of her dying lover." Cheese Hensley, a wealthy stock man of Fort Worth, was shot and mortally wounded by a barkeeper, named Kauffman, in Dallas, Texas, on the 25th. Kauffman fired in self-defence. Near Akron, Ohio, on the 25th, two "plausible looking strangers" called at the home of Baynhardt Stillwell, aged 60, a wealthy farmer. Under pretense of wanting to look at part of his farm, they got him out into the woods, and there, with revolvers, forced him to give up $1,000, which he had a short time before drawn from the bank to make a purchase. He was roughly handled, and when he got home could give only an incoherent account of the affair.

—It is reported from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, that, on the 10th inst., General E. Delagdo, Lieutenant Colonel Juda Indalicio Garcia, Commander Miguel Cortez and Lieutenant Gabriel Loyono were taken from the prison at Comayagua and shot, in accordance with the sentence pronounced by the military court martial. Delgado and his comrades were leaders in the recent filibustering expedition that descended on the coasts of Honduras in the interest of ex-President Soto.

—On the 27th the body of a well dressed man was found in an old mill pond near New Rochelle, New York. The Coroner found in his pockets papers which established his identity as Jeremiah Weaver, aged 47 years, of Pottsville, Penna. There is no knowledge as to how he came to get in the pond.

—Two freight trains on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad collided near Cedar Lake, Indiana on the 27th. An engine and several cars were thrown down an embankment and wrecked, and several cars of oil and merchandise were burned. It was rumored that two train hands were killed. Two freight trains on the Pennsylvania railroad collided on the 27th at Thorndale, Lancaster county. Three cars were smashed and seven others and one engine derailed. The track for some distance was torn up.

—Dominico Milchiondo, charged with a murder in Chester, Penna., was on the 27th surrendered to a Pennsylvania officer in Boston. Thomas L. Miller, a tobacco dealer of Stephensport, Kentucky, was found dead in bed in a hotel in Louisville, on the 27th, with a terrible wound over one of his eyes. "He had been out seeing the town till an early hour, and, having money, he fell into the hands of bad characters, who got him into a game of cards and then knocked him on the head. He got to his hotel and went to bed, and died during the night." Charless Mull, saloon keeper, has been arrested, charged with the crime.

—The fine four-story sandstone building of the Case School of Applied Sciences, in Cleveland, Ohio, was destroyed by fire early on the morning of the 27th. The loss is estimated at $200,000; insurance, $75,000. The rolling mill of the Old Colony Iron Works, at Taunton, Massachusetts, was burned on the 27th. Loss, $150,000. Incendiarism is suspected. An incendiary fire at Pocohontas, Virginia, on the 27th, destroyed sixteen buildings, including two hotels and several stores. Loss, $50,000. George Baker, of Lynchburg, perished, and several others are said to be missing.

—A gang of youths who had attended a political meeting boarded a passenger train at Tipton, Indiana, on the night of the 26th. Several of them were drunk, and the train had hardly left the station before they commenced fighting among themselves in the smoking car. "One man had an arm broken, two or three were seriously, and probably fatally, cut with knives, while there was no end to black eyes and bloody noses."

—The eddication of the colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," on Bedloe's Island, New York, took place on the 28th amid fog and drizzling rain. The grand civic and military parade was reviewed from a stand on Madison Square by President Cleveland, the members of his Cabinet and the French visitors. On Bedloe's Island the programme was strictly carried out, so far as the music, speeches, and firing of salutes were concerned. There were no fireworks, these having been postponed on account of the weather.

—The house of William Poe, near Flat Lick, Kentucky, was burned on the night of the 26th, during Poe's absence, and his wife, eight children and two young women who were visiting them, perished in the flames.

—When F. J. F. Bradley was arrested in Chicago for embezzlement from the Pullman Palace Car company, an examination of the books revealed a "shortage" of $75,000. Several amounts the largest being $25,000, were taken at different times and changes made in the entries. The investigation has resulted in the discharge of Chief Accountant David Wilson, as being cognizant of Bradley's crookedness.

—J. L. Barklow, Treasurer of Laurel township, Clermont county, Ohio, went to Cincinnati early in September with $4600 belonging to that corporation, and suddenly disappeared. On the 28th he was found walking about the streets in a dazed condition. He had a depression in his skull, evidently caused by a blow. He said he had been assaulted on the river bank, after which he remembered nothing, except that he had been kept prisoner by strangers and was turned loose on the 28th. He had less than $100 in his possession.

—A limited express train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad ran into an open switch at East Rio, thirteen miles east of Portage, Wisconsin, shortly before one o'clock on the morning of the 28th. The engine, baggage car and two coaches left the track, were badly smashed, and caught fire from the stoves. Four sleepers remained on the rails, and three of these, with the rest of the train, were consumed by fire. In one of the coaches thirteen passengers were burned to death. All those in the sleepers got out uninjured except for slight bruises, but many of those who escaped from the coaches were severely injured.

—Two men were killed and several others dangerously injured by the caving in of an ore bank at Dillsburgh, York county, Penna., on the 28th.

—William M. Dustin, banker, of Lincoln, Illinois, failed on the 28th for $188,000, of which $78,000 is due depositors. The assets, according to the sworn statement of Dustin, made in a law suit last winter, reached $67,000. These assets are entailed by an injunction levied in the interest of the banker's wife, who has a suit for alimony pending in the courts. Shipley, Dorsey & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers of Cincinnati, have been compelled to ask an extention from their creditors. Their assets are believed to be over $800,000, and members of the firm say that "this sum is fully $100,000 above their liabilities."

—Henry Currier, Simon Norris and Joshua W. Knowles were probably fatally injured on the 28th, by the fall of an elevator in J. F. Nickerson's grocery store, in Boston.

—While men were unloading heavy iron bars at Cofrode & Saylor's bridge works in Pottstown, Penna., on the 28th, one of the bars caught in a revolving flywheel and was hurled among the workmen. William Betz, aged 50 years, foreman of one of the departments, was killed, and John Doncolton, another employe, was dangerously injured.

—The mixing mill of the Miami Powder Works, near Xenia, Ohio, blew up on the evening of the 22d. One man—Armel Miller—was killed.

—The wheel and chair shops in the Ohio Penitentiary at Columbus were burned early on the morning of the 21st. Loss $40,000, of which about half falls upon the State. A fire at Grand Ledge, Michigan, on the morning of the 21st, destroyed a curtain roller factory, saw mill, planing mill, chair factory and other buildings. Loss, $30,000. Forty men are thrown out of work. Sutton's saw mill and lumber yard at Aurora, Ohio, were burned on the 21st. Loss, $20,000.

—It is estimated at the Treasury Department that the ultimate issue of the new one and two dollar certificates may aggregate $50,000,000, and of the five dollar silver certificates $60,000,000.

—John S. Kerr and W. P. Kerr, brothers, quarrelled at Elk Mountain, Wyoming, on the 21st. W. P. shot John in the leg, and John returned the fire, causing a mortal wound. W. P. Kerr had betrayed his brother's wife. The wives of two Bohemian farmers, who lived nine miles from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, were murdered on the 21st, by a Bohemian, who cut open their heads with an axe.

—A cyclone passed over the southeastern portion of Cuba on the 21st.

—Conductor Searle, of the train that was wrecked at Rio Station, Wisconsin, "remembers and can describe 17 persons, and knows that they were more in the coach, so that it is evident that the fatalities must have been at least twenty and probably more." Among the victims were Sister Alphonse and Dionysia, assistants of Mother Alexia, Superior of a Franciscan Convent at Winona, and a novice who accompanied them. It is also thought that Mrs. Peter B. Latz, of Stillwater, Minnesota, was among the killed. She left Reading, Penna., on the 26th for her home. Bishop Whipple and his wife, who were in the crushed train, escaped without injury beyond nervous shock. Other passengers who escaped, say that the Bishop "was among the most active passengers" and did gallant service in trying to save life until the flames drove him away. The conductor of the freight train has been found wandering in the woods a raving maniac.

—News has been received in New Orleans from Guatemala, of an exposure in the city of Guatemala, on the 10th inst., of an attempt to poison the President by two brothers, druggists, in the city. "They prepared a poison and gave it to a servant of the President, with $2000 as a bribe to administer it. But the servant proved honest, and handed over to his master both the money and the poison. The druggists were both arrested and put to death."

—The amount stolen from the Adams Express car which was robbed in Missouri on the 25th, has been swelled by claims presented to $81,000. Frotheringham, the express messenger, is accompanied wherever he goes by a detective.

—A mixed freight and passenger train on the Vermont Central Railroad was on the 29th run into by an extra freight train following it, at Cassett's Station, and another freight train ran into the rear of the extra. The result was a general wreck, which blocked the tracks all day. No person was dangerously wounded.

—A widow named Gotham, her family, and Miss Kedzie, a school teacher, were asphyxiated by gas from a coal stove, near Grosvenor, Michigan, on the night of the 27th. At last accounts all were in a precarious condition.

—John Greenhorn, 60 years of age, was killed on the 29th by a fall of roof in a mine near Barton, Maryland.

—Nearly all the losses in the fire in Farmington, maine, were adjusted on the 29th. The payments will aggregate about $160,000. A fire at Franklin, North Carolina, on the 29th, destroyed 17 stores, all wooden. The loss is stated at $50,000, the insurance at only $3500. A fire in the Eastern Abattoir at Montreal, on the 28th, destroyed the hog slaughtering house with 400 dressed hogs and 500 barrels of refined lard. Loss $27,000. An adjoining lamp factory was damaged to the extent of $10,000.

—Two tramps were run over and killed by a train near Little York, Ontario, on the 30th ult. A telegram from Barabco, Wisconsin, says that John A. Hamilton, who fell from a car on October 22d and broke his neck, from which resulted a complete paralysis of the body from the neck downward, died at his home on the 28th ult. A post-mortem examination was made on the 29th ult. by physicians, which showed that the spinal cord had been broken and entirely disconnected. How the man lived a week in such condition is a mystery. Two freight trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad collided at Blackhand, Ohio, on the 29th ult. Two engines and twenty-seven cars, with their contents, were destroyed, causing a loss of about $100,000, and a tramp was dangerously injured. At Forest Green, Missouri, on the 28th ult., a colored woman locked her three children and two others in her house and went to church. The house took fire from a lamp, and four children were burned to death. The fifth is dangerously burned. William Irwin, of Rowlandsville, Maryland, visiting his nephew in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was found dead in bed on the 30th ult. He had either blown out the gas or not turned it off properly. Joseph B. Anthony, aged 44 years, a prominent citizen of Fall River, Massachusetts, was drowned at Westport harbor on the 29th ult.

—There were slight earthquake shocks on the afternoon of the 31st ult. at Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina, the time of the shake being about 20 minutes past 2 o'clock: There were two slight shocks at Summerville, the second at 4.46 P. M. It is said that soon after the shock in Charleston "a spring of clear, pure water appeared in the Custom House yard, and is still running at the rate of a gallon a minute. The water is said to have been hot when the flow began."

—News was received in New Zealand on September 31, that some native villages were destroyed by a volcanic eruption on the island of Niafu, in the Tonga group of the Friendly Islands. The whole island has been devastated by volcanic deposits. White Island, in the Bay of Plenty, is in a state of active eruption, a vast column of smoke ascending from the island to the height of 1000 feet.

—The wife of George Donaldson drowned herself and two children in the Potomac river, two miles from Georgetown, on the 30th ult. It is supposed she was insane. In Jersey City on the 29th ult., William Dingwall and George Way, fourteen-year-old boys, living in the same house, quarrelled about a girl. "Dingwall whipped out a knife and commenced slashing Way, who also pulled out a small pocket-knife. Both boys fought until they were covered with blood and too weak to fight any longer. Dingwall had seven stab wounds and Way five." Dingwall is in a critical condition.

—The receipts of the Government during the first four months of the present fiscal year were: $127,844,377, being $14,168,891 in excess of the receipts during the corresponding period of last year. The expenditures during the same period of 1886 were $82,254,035, being $11,918,451 less than the expenditures during the same period of last year.

—William Moses, an engineer of the Bennett Slope, near Kingston, Penna., on the 30th ult., accidently caused the death of a miner in the slope by hoisting a cage from the bottom of the shaft, supposing everything to be clear. When Moses learned what had happened he committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. The dead body of S. R. Gordon, with the throat cut, was found in Lincoln Park, Chicago, on the 30th ult. The sum of $250 was found in his pocket-book, and he had a silver watch with a gold chain. Letters in his pocket indicate that he was from Philadelphia.

—The amount stolen from the Adams Express car on the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad on the 25th ult. is now estimated at from $100,000 to $120,000. The post-office at Mount Vernon, Ohio, was robbed on the 29th ult., of about $2000 in money and stamps. Joseph Green, bookkeeper for a firm in Louisville, Kentucky, was knocked down with a slug shot and robbed of money, valuable and clothes in one of the streets of that city on the 29th ult. His injuries are fatal.

—President Cleveland has issued a preclamation designating Thursday, November 25th, as a day of National Thanksgiving.

THE MARKETS

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef	3	@	5¾
Hogs	6	@	7¾
Sheep	3	@	6¾
Cotton, Middling	9¾	@	10
Flour, Western	$ 2 25	@	$ 5 00
do Pennsylvania	2 25	@	4 25
Wheat, Western White	0 82	@	0 88¾
do Pennsylvania	0 81½	@	0 88¾
Rye	55	@	56
Oats	30	@	35
Corn	46¾	@	48¾
Petroleum	6	@	6¾
do refined	8	@	8¾
Butter	12	@	33
Cheese	3	@	12
Wool, Penna and Ohio	25	@	42
do N. Y. and Western	23	@	44
do Canada	20	@	38
Hops	19	@	36
Provisions—Pork, per bbl	10 50	@	14 00
Beef Hams	7 00	@	21 00
Lard	6¾	@	7¾
Coffee	9	@	24
Sugar	4¾	@	5¾
do refined	5¾	@	6¾
Rice	5¾	@	7
Fish—Mackerel, mess	26 00	@	35 00
do bay 1s	35 00	@	38 00
Codfish	3 00	@	5 00
Herring	3 50	@	4 50
Straw—Rye	15 00	@	18 00
do Oats	7 00	@	8 00
Hay—Timothy	12 00	@	16 00

NEW YORK.

Flour, Western	$ 2 25	@	4 90
do Pennsylvania	2 25	@	4 25
Wheat, Western	0 82	@	0 88¾
do Pennsylvania	0 81	@	0 88¾
Cotton, Middling	9¾	@	11¾
Apples	0 50	@	3 00
Coffee	9	@	24
Sugar	4¾	@	6¾
Molasses	11	@	48
Petroleum	6	@	8¾
Clover Seed	10¾	@	10¾
Timothy	2 05	@	2 10

Wayside Flowers.

The cultured flowers in gardens bloom
And scatter wide their rich perfume
For the merry, careless soul;
The rose, the lily, mignonette,
Geranium, the purple violet,
And the ruddy marigold.

But many a little wayside flower
Has had a sweet persuasive power
To cheer a pensive mind;
The asphodel, the golden-rod,
The daisy blooming in the sod
And nothing in the wind.

Beside the path of life are strown
Some flowers we have never known
Or heeded as we passed;
They shed their fragrance, fold their leaves
As though some inward spirit grieves
Such sweetness cannot last.

THE WAYSIDE FLOWER.

They were walking down "Love Lane" in a gay, chatting procession—girls with laurel-wreathed hats, young men bearing shawls and baskets, a matron or two; last of all Stephen Fulton, a child on either side of him, and in his arms little Nannie Forsythe half asleep. Wherever Stephen went children followed, led by an attraction irresistible as that which draws iron filings to the magnate. Grown people could not understand this attraction, but the little ones never mistook it. Sleepy as she was, Nannie's small hand kept patting his shoulder as they went along, and her voice cooed words of drowsy endearment which made Stephen smile, gloomy as he felt that day. Each cheerful reply to the children's questions cost an effort; but he spoke cheerily all the same, and tried to keep his eyes from wandering forward to where Capt. Hallet walked by the side of Milly Graves, with his handsome head very near hers, and his voice murmuring low sentences inaudible to the rest of the party. Many glances were sent back at this couple from those in advance, for Ned Hallet was the novelty of the moment, a hero and a stranger, and the girls, who were only too well disposed to pull caps for him, thought it "quite too bad" of Milly to absorb his attentions as she had done all day.

But, after all, what could Milly, what could any girl, do when an all-conquering captain taking up his position at her side in early morning, and never leaves it until late in the afternoon? It is not in girl nature to resist such a tribute, and Stephanie De-Witt in front was partly justified in calling it "a desperate flirtation," although I fear the pout with which she spoke was due rather to *amour propre* than outraged morals. But on Milly's side it was not all flirtation. For all her merry, saucy ways she was a sensitive credulous creature, just the woman to give "gold for dust," and stake her all in that unequal barter so common in this world of misunderstood values.

Her fair cheeks were flushed, and her blue eyes full of excitement, as they walked along, talking about—dear me, what do people talk about when they are young and of different sexes? Capt. Hallett's fine eyes said more than his tongue; his martial moustache seemed to give point and value to mere nothings. He carried a lithe little cane with which he emphasized his sentences, now cutting the air, now beheading a mullen in a way which Milly thought fascinating. And then Love Lane was such a pretty spot, the very spot to be eloquent in. Its winding turns were hedged with fragrant growths of woodbine, brier, sweet fern, and bay. Overhead the trees met, and clasped in shady arches. Here and there a pink honeysuckle glinted in the network of green, or a train of shimmering clematis. The pure primrose light of a cloudless sunset sifted down through the canopy of boughs; a light breeze stirred, full of delicious smells. It was like an evening in fairy land.

Suddenly a turning brought them to a fern-clad bank, against, which, set in a frame work of tremendous verdure, stood one rose of perfect wild-wood pink, poised at the top of a cluster of vivid leaves. It was like an enchanted queen, Milly thought.

"How beautiful!" she cried, but even as the words left her lips the restless cane flew through the air, flicked the rose from its stem, and sent it into the dusty road, a little whirlwind of broken leaves accompanying its fall.

"What a pity!" she said involuntarily.

"It's only a wild rose you know," surprised.

"But don't you like wild roses?"

"Oh, yes; but there are so many of them that it is hardly worth while to waste sentiment on a single one," and the captain showed his fine teeth in a smile that was the least bit cruel.

Milly sighed and cast a regretful look behind. Her gentle nature felt for the fair despoiled thing. But, after all there were plenty of wild roses, as Capt. Hallet said, and presently she forgot her sympathy and its cause. Another turning in the lane brought them to the village outskirts and to Squire Allen's gate, where the rest of party were waiting. There were good-byes to make. Mrs. Allen was intent on securing to each person his or her own basket, Kitty Felton, was counting teaspoons, and Stephanie hunting for a missing plate. In the midst of these researches Stephen came up with the children. He looked weary, and put Nanny into her mother's arms with an air of relief, disregarding the drowsy protest which she uttured,

"What a lovely rose Stephen!" said some of the girls. "Where did you get it?"

"In the road," replied Stephen. "Somebody had switched it off its stem and left it to die, so we picked it up."

"Yes, and Mr. Felton said it was a shame to treat flowers so," put in a little boy.

The captain listened impassively, but Milly gave a half-pained glance at the flower. "That was just like you, Stephen," she said, very softly, and Stephen brightened for the first time that day.

It seemed to Stephen, looking back, that his love for Milly had begun when he was a boy of five and she a baby in the cradle. He could not recollect the time when he did not prefer her to all other girls. At school he was her knight; his sled, his jack-knife, his help always at her services. Stephen taught her to skate, and row. It was he who brought her the first maple sugar, the first arbutus, he who took her on sleigh-rides and walked home with her from church and the village tea parties. Milly received these services not ungratefully, but as a matter of course. She had been used to them from her babyhood, and could almost as well dispense with sun or air out of her life; but sun and air being never withdrawn, are rarely noticed or alluded to. "Dear, good, old Stephen," she called him. Now, it is not well for a man to lavish himself on a woman who thinks of him as only "dear, good old Stephen."

And now Stephen was doomed to stand by and see a stranger appropriate the object of his life-long devotion. He had sown, and another was to reap his labors. Day by day all that summer long the glamour grew and deepened. Capt. Hallett's leave of absence seemed of the most elastic description, permitting him to stay the entire season at Baymouth. His mornings, his evenings, his noons were all spent with Milly. Stephen sickened at the inevitable gold-banded cap that met his eyes whenever he entered the house, and proved his rival in possession of the field. Milly greeted Stephen kindly always, but there was a sense of interruption; Stephen felt himself a third party. Then he tried staying away, but that was worst of all, for his love did not notice his absence beyond a careless. "What ages it is since we saw you, Stephen." This state of affairs, of course, set people to talking, but Milly was blushingly indignant. "It was hard," she declared, "if a girl couldn't have a pleasant friend without having such things said." But her pretty poutings and protestings made little difference, and it was generally understood that the affair, if not an absolute engagement, amounted to "an understanding," whatever that may mean.

At last the long, lovely summer come to an end, as summers will. Scarlet boughs flamed in the forests, golden-rod burned along the brook-side, the birds flew, and with them Capt. Hallet prepared for flight. His orders had come to report in Galveston, Texas, and his leave-takings were hurried. The last moment was Milly's and though no one knew the exact situation of affairs it was taken for granted that another year would bring orange blossoms and a wedding.

Milly's expectations were not so definite. No definite promise had passed between her and her lover, but she trusted him, and waited brightly and hopefully. Letters came and went; the scarlet boughs burned into ashes, and fell to the ground in pale heaps; then came snow and the winter, to be in turn scourged away by the whip of the fierce New England spring. Still Milly waited, but not so brightly now, for the letters came less regularly than at first. By and by they ceased altogether. Weeks passed without a word. Milly, with visions of yellow fever and Indians chasing each other across her brain, wrote and wrote again, but had no idea of the real danger which threatened her until one day opening the newspaper, this met her eyes:

"At Galveston, Texas, by the Rev. Thomas Dix, Capt. Edward Hallet, U. S. A., and Blanche Emily, only danghter of the late Pierre St. Cloud, of Palatka, Fla. No cards."

Mrs. Graves up stairs heard no sound, but when she went down Milly lay on the sofa white and rigid, the newspaper still clasped in her cold fingers. It was long before her senses came back. Her mother flamed with anger, but the girl hushed her with a weary sob.

"We were never really engaged, you know."

"Not engaged! Oh Milly!"

But Milly turned her face to the wall, and said no more.

Baymouth was stirred to its depths next day by the news that Capt. Hallet was married to a southern lady, and Milly Graves was down with typhoid fever. Every one wanted to help to nurse, above all, to know the particulars. Such masses of blanc mange and jelly were sent in that poor Mrs. Graves was at her wit's end to know how to dispose of them. But no one could really aid, not even poor Stephen, who scarcely left the house day or night, or ate or slept, till the crisis passed, and Milly was pronounced out of danger.

Out of danger, but it was weeks before she could sit up, and week longer ere she came down stairs, thin, white, shrunken—a mere shadow, and a wreck of the blooming little beauty who walked so gaily up Love Lane at Ned. Hallet's side not quite a year ago. She was patient always, and uncomplaining, but she did not often smile. Perhaps Stephen won those infrequent smiles oftener than anyone else, and he counted them as precious payment for all time and trouble spent in her service.

Only once did he see her shed tears. This was when hoping to give her pleasure, he brought in the first wild roses of the season, and held them before her. Suddenly a spasm passed over her face, she gave a gasp, turned aside, and struggled for composure.

Stephen dropped the flowers as if they burned his fingers, and hurried out of the room. A hot anger shot through him. "He has ruined everything for her," he thought. "Even a rose reminds her of him, coward that he is. They hang one for poisoning water springs, why not hang him? though hanging is too good for such a villain as he."

Nature's processes of cure are secret: it is in their depths that wounds begin to heal.

Gradually, as months went by, the renovating principle worked in Milly. She resumed her place at home, the little duties and pleasures, and took up again the burden of life. She was pale, still, but the paleness infolded a sweet serenity which was no less lovely than her girlish bloom.

"Milly Graves was really improved since her disappointment," certain severe old ladies asserted, and they were not far from right. Stephen adored her more than ever. Two years later he told her so.

To his surprise, she was neither astonished nor shocked, but looked in his eyes with a smile which was sad and tender and sweet all at once.

"Dear Stephen," she said, "this is just like you. Do you recollect the day in Love Lane and the rose you picked up out of the dust. You are doing the same thing now, but I am not worth the picking up."

"Milly," said Stephen, trembling with eagerness, "there never was a day since I first saw you, and that was twenty-one years ago, when I didn't love you beyond any other living thing. Pick you up, indeed! You, my Rose of all the world! Can you not love me a bit in return?"

"Oh, Stephen, I do!" and the fair little fingers closed over his. "There's nobody in the world like you. I always knew that. It's only—the others are so much fresher you know—fresher and brighter, and they might make you happier than I can. You are quite sure you really want me? Then I'll do my best. "Why, Stephen, how happy you look."

"Happy? I should think so when I've got everything I ever wanted in my life," cried Stephen.

The Young Clergyman's First Wedding Fee.

It was their first wedding. The groom was "new," so was the bride, and the Congregational clergyman had committed matrimony only in his imagination. Finally, however, it was all over; the twain was one flesh, and the little wife was weeping in the arms of the mother. The groom slipped up to the nervous minister, and as that gentleman was about to pass out into the night, pressed a coin into his hand.

"A $20 gold piece," thought the young preacher. His heart beat faster now than when he was officiating at the wedding. He needed the money so much. Indeed, he often wished his meagre salary was only half its size, he had such difficulty in collecting it. And now to receive $20 all at once. Why, it——then it occurred to him that it was customary for the minister to make the bride a present of his first marriage fee. The good man sighed as he removed his thin overcoat and returned to the room where the guests were offering their congratulations to the newly wedded couple.

"I forgot something," said he as he approached the bride. "This is the first marriage fee I have ever received. It is yours. It should be kept as a reminder of this occasion."

The young bride stretched out her hand and the coin rang as it touched her marriage ring. The guests looked up; the unconscious wife did not close her hand upon the fifty-cent piece that lay there, and all saw it. The minister was glad it was his first marriage: the guests tried to appear as if they did not see the half dollar, and the reporter quietly smiled, and thought perhaps the young husband was saving up to buy the divorce.

Overladen fruit trees mature their fruit while it is yet small. Pick off one half before much growth is made, and the remaining half may grow to as many bushels as all would if left.

A recent study of the geology of the Saguenay, by the Abbe la Flamme, of Quebec, convinces him that the abysmal gorge of that river owes its depth to the simple action of the water continued through such long periods that the canyon of the Colorado is called recent in comparison.

It looks as if alcohol stimulants, by and by, would not be used in medicine. It is stated by medical authority, that nitro-glycerine, as a hearty stimulant, is far superior to brandy, and may be given with confidence whenever the administration of brandy is indicated. Two drops of a one per cent. solution are equivalent to an ounce of brandy, and the effects of the drug are felt immediately. It creates no unnatural

Love and Laughter.

Laugh and the world laughs with you;
  Weep, and you weep alone;
This grand old earth must borrow its mirth,
  It has troubles enough of its own.
Sing, and the hills will answer;
  Sigh, it is lost on the air;
The echoes bound to a joyful sound,
  But shrink from voicing care.

Be glad, and friends are many;
  Be sad, and you lose them all;
There are none to decline your nectard wine,
  But alone you must drink life's gall.
There is room in the halls of pleasure
  For a long and lordly train,
But one by one we must all file on
  Through the narrow isles of pain.

Feast, and your halls are crowded;
  Fast, and the world goes by;
Succeed and give, 'twill make you live,
  But no one can help you die.
Rejoice; and men will seek you;
  Grieve, and they'll turn and go—
They want full measure of all your pleasure,
  But they do not want your woe.

CISSY'S LOVER.

It was an ordinary picture—a pretty, slender young girl seated under an ivy-wreathed porch, darning stockings; but Philip Staunton's eyes brightened as they rested upon it, and a strange thrill stirred his unusually unsusceptible heart.

"Have I traversed the wide world over, and gone unscathed all these years," he asked himself, "only to fall in love, at first sight, with a rustic divinity out in the wilds of Yorkshire?"

At the sound of his footsteps the girl looked up, with a startled air, the lovely peach-bloom color deepening and brightening in her velvety cheeks.

What Cissy Moreland saw was a tall, dark young man of eight and twenty, with a somewhat listless expression upon his fine, handsome face. He wore a tourist's dress of gray tweed, and carried a small knapsack slung across his broad shoulders.

"May I trouble you for a drink of water?" he asked, in a low, musical voice that made the young girl stare, its refined accents were so different from the rough speech to which she was accustomdd.

Before Cissy could comply with the request the kitchen door swung suddenly open, and a hard, strong featured face, with beetling black brows and fiery eyes peeped out.

Mrs. Moreland, Cissy's stepmother.

"Don't come in here!" she cried, in a shrill, acrid voice, glowering angrily at the astonished young man. "You have nothing I want in that thing. I never deal with tramps."

"Oh, mother!" cried Cissy, in dismay. "I'm sure this man is no pedler."

"He's something worse, then, and had better go about his business."

Mrs. Moreland was about to slam the door, when, by an amusing coincidence, a peddler's cart drove into the yard.

She was one of those women who make "distinctions." Though unable to abide one who carried his pack on his own back, she had a weakness for peddlers who had arrived at the distinction of driving a cart.

The angry look instantly vanished from her coarse face, leaving it bland and smiling. She decided that Philip must be the avant courier.

"I'm sure I beg your pardon," she said humbly. "I took you for one of the sort that goes about with smuggled goods made at home, and cheap laces they try to palm upon one as genuine thread. I'm disgusted with the whole tribe. And Cissy there has put me all out of temper with her trifling and idling. Just like her dead mother, they say. It's a dreadful trial to have another woman's child to bring up. I would never have married Robert Moreland had I known he would up and die at the end of five years and leave me to take care of his first wife's brat. I have children enough of my own to look after."

Cissy was accustomed to these tirades, but they always brought tears to her eyes. She might have retorted that her stepmother had seized upon the bit of property that was left, and used it all for her own progeny, and kept her slaving from morning till night, but she refrained.

"Wait a minute," Mrs. Moreland resumed garrulously. "I've got lots of rags stowed away in the garret that I've been keeping until the right person comes along. If you don't mind being hindered, I'll go and gather them up."

A roguish twinkle showed itself in Philip Staunton's eyes, as the good woman disappeared in the direction of the upper regions.

"My 'pack' only contains the kit of a strolling artist," he said smilingly. "But here comes the real Simon Pure," as a freckle-faced man, with a scraggy, sandy mustache, climbed the steps, bringing an armful of tinware and some old-fashioned steelyards. "I shall abdicate in his favor."

Cissy's cheeks were burning hotly, but she caught up her straw hat, and bringing a tumbler from the pantry shelf led the way to the well, in the shadow of some lilac bushes at the rear of the house.

Philip drank the cool water she proffered as though it had been ambrosia. On returning the empty glass his gaze happened to fall upon the pin that fastened Cissy's collar. It was a cameo of considerable value—a portrait finely and artistically cut; but it did not look out of place, though her dress was of common alpaca.

"I beg your pardon," he said eagerly, "but may I ask where you got that brooch?"

"It was my mother's," Cissy replied; "that is why I like to wear it."

"Oh—an heirloom! Can you tell me anything of its history?"

"Very little. My mother prized it highly. The likeness is that of some relative—a great aunt, I believe."

"What was your mother's maiden name?" he inquired.

"Cicely Durrant."

Philip gazed at the young girl curiously. He would have said more, but Mrs. Moreland's shrill voice sounded at that instant, calling sharply for Cissy.

"Don't be loitering there, you good-for-nothing child! You might try to make yourself useful occasionally. You've only been a burden to me ever since your father died. Go up into the garret and bring down the rest of them rags."

Cissy flitted away, a painful flush suffusing her face.

But she had not seen the last of the handsome artist.

That evening, as she stood dejectedly at the garden gate, wearied out with the labors of the day, and trying to escape for a few moments from her stepmother's shrewish tongue, he came whistling along the lane, and passed beside her.

"You have been crying," he exclaimed abruptly, looking into her pretty forget-me-not eyes.

"Yes," she admitted; "it was very foolish of me"

"That dreadful woman has been scolding you again?"

"I deserved it, no doubt. I am not strong, and cannot accomplish much."

Philip muttered something under his breath.

"Why don't you leave her? Have you no relatives to whom you could go?"

Cissy shook her pretty head.

"There is only the great aunt, of whom I spoke this morning, and I don't even know where to find her. She is very rich, but my stepmother says she hates girls, and could not be induced to give me a penny."

"Suppose you go away with me?"

The girl stared at him, her cheeks flushed, her lips apart.

"I don't—understand what you mean, sir," she stammered.

"There is no occasion to look so frightened, little one, though it is very sudden. But I took a liking to you at once, and I cannot bear to see you abused. I want you for my wife, darling."

Cissy had had lovers before, but never one for whom she cared.

A thrill of tingling sweetness shot through her veins. She felt the spell of those magnetic dark eyes, but Philip was a stranger, and she dared not yield to it.

"No, no, you cannot realize what you are saying, or else you are laughing at me," she cried, running away and hiding herself, with emotions singularly blended of rapture and alarm.

Two weeks wore on. Cissy saw no more of the handsome artist, but she was continually dreaming or thinking of him.

One morning she unexpectedly received a letter. It fell first into her stepmother's hands, who, in the exercise of a privilege she arrogated to herself, immediately tore it open and possessed herself of its contents. It ran thus:

"I do not expect to feel proud of a grand-niece brought up in the wilds of Yorkshire, but it is time you saw something of the world. You can come to me for a six weeks' visit, if you like. But don't expect to become my heiress. My will is already made, and does not give you a shilling.

AMY DURRANT."

"Bless me!" Mrs. Moreland exclaimed, startled out of her senses. "It is from that miserly old woman, your great aunt. How did she learn your address, I wonder? And she has actually sent a check for fifty pounds to buy a new outfit and defray expenses. Well, I never!"

Cissy's heart beat high with hope and expectation.

"I may go?" she cried, in an eager pleading tone.

Mrs. Moreland frowned.

"I don't know how to spare you, just as harvest is coming on, but that crabbed old maid would be angry if I refused to let you go. She lives in London, it appears. Ten pounds will take you there, and leave some money in your pocket, and you'll want fifteen more for new clothes. That will leave twenty-five for me and my daughter Sarah. Yes, you might as well begin to get ready."

When Cissy's preparations were all made, and she was about setting out upon her journey, Mrs. Moreland said:

"Now, I want you to speak a good word for Sarah. She ain't no relation of Miss Durrant's, to be sure, but the old miser might send her a few dresses and jewels, and never miss 'em. Take everything that's offered you, Cissy, and when you come back I'll divide the things between you two girls."

* * * * *

Cissy was quite startled by the magnificence of the grand house where her grand aunt resided.

Her grand aunt, a wrinkled old crone in black velvet and lace, welcomed her with a kiss.

"You have your mother's face my dear. I am glad of that."

"Oh," cried Cissy, eagerly, "do you remember my mother?"

"Certainly. I used to wish she was a boy, that I might leave her my money. But girls are not of so much consequence in this world. I had lost all trace of poor Cicely. And so Robert is dead? He was a good man, but sadly wanting in energy."

"How did you find me, Aunt Amy?"

"That's a secret," an odd twinkle in her beady eyes. "By the way, I see you wear a cameo brooch that was your mother's. It was cut in Italy half a century ago. Do you know whose head it is?"

"Yours, Aunt Amy."

The old woman laughed softly.

"Yes, dear; though it does not bear much resemblance to me now. The changes in fifty years! There were two cut at the same time. I have always kept the duplicate."

It was a charmed life that opened for Cissy. The gay city, with all its attractions and novelties, seemed like enchanted land. She was thoroughly happy for the first time in her life.

Miss Durrant appeared quite fond of her, and her sweet dreams were never interrupted by Mrs. Moreland's sharp, rasping voice.

Six weeks went all too quickly, and at last she was summoned to her great aunt's dressing-room.

"The limit of your stay has expired," Miss Durrant said, looking at her keenly. I hope you have enjoyed yourself?"

"Very much," Cissy returned, her sweet voice choking a little. "It was very kind of you to invite me here."

"You are ready to return home?"

"Whenever you think I had better go, dear Aunt."

Two or three great drops fell down the girl's pretty face. She wiped them surreptitiously away, but not before the cunning old woman had seen them.

"Cissy," she cried abruptly, "what if I were to ask you to remain?"

The girl sprang toward her with an impulsive little cry.

"Will you, Aunt. Oh, I would be so glad?"

"You can stay upon one condition. I have learned to love you, but my will is made, as I wrote you. It cannot be altered, even to please you. The bulk of my fortune goes to my half-sister's son, a very worthy young man. Cissy you can remain as his wife! I have communicated with him, and he is willing to consent to the arrangement."

Cissy grew very pale. Consent to marry a man she had never seen? No, that would be impossible, even if Philip's image did not fill her heart.

"I must go," she said sadly. There is no other way."

"Wait until you have met my heir. You may change your mind."

"Never?"

Poor Cissy dropped floods of tears into the box with the new clothes Miss Durrant's generosity had provided.

At last, when the good-bye's had been spoken, she groped her way blindly down stairs. A gentleman stood near the drawing-room door. As she looked up a startled cry broke from her lips. Philip Staunton!

"You here? How very strange!"

She blushed furiously, but as the young man opened his arms, Cissy leaned her head upon his shoulder with a weary sigh.

"Are you glad to see me darling?" he whispered.

"Oh, very glad!"

"Then you do love me a little?"

"Yes," she answered, unable to keep back the truth.

Just then Cissy heard a low laugh, and, looking up, saw Miss Durrant standing upon the landing, her kind old face beaming with delight.

"You might as well ring for the maid to take your wraps, my dear," she said.

Cissy glanced bewilderedly from the smiling woman to the handsome lover.

"What does she mean?"

"That you are never going back to be abused by your shrewish stepmother," Philip replied. "Forgive me for trying you so sorely, but it was my aunt Amy's wish. I am her heir.

One week later Mrs. Moreland received a large box of clothing and knicknacks, but she had seen the last of Cissy herself.

Maine's Ice Industry.

Ice, which was once a luxury, is now a necessity, in every well-regulated household. Maine don't worry itself much about the luxuries, but it comes in heavy on the necessities of life—that is to say, it came in to the extent of 1,180,400 tons of ice last winter.

Maine has a commendable weakness for making money; that's why it freezes to a big ice crop every winter. To be sure the profits vary, but the general average makes it a paying industry.

The Kennebec river does the bulk of the business, and Gardiner is the head centre on the Kennebec. The scores of ice houses that line its shores from Augusta to Brunswick, do not improve the scenery, but they swell the bank balances; and what is picturesque scenery to a plethoric bank account? Last winter's crop in Maine was divided as follows: Kennebec river, 578,500 tons; Penobscot river, 176,000; Cattrance river, 20,600; along the coast, 414,000, total, as above stated. At the present time there is a stock on hand of about 185,000 tons. Before the next crop comes in this will be reduced by about one-half. Usually at the end of the season there are about 100,000 tons left over. The larger part of the Maine ice goes to Philadelphia, Washington, and points South along the Atlantic coast. During the gathering of the crop not less than 5,000 men are employed on the Kennebec, with about double that number in the whole State. The best year the ice companies ever had was in 1870, when they were paid as high as $10 a ton for a part of their crop. The profits they must have made can be estimated when I tell you that $1 a ton is considered a paying price at the present time; and one can now make contracts for as many tons as he wants, and pay for any number of years ahead, at that figure.

Postal Savings Banks.

In 1871 Postmaster-General Creswell recommended the establishment of postal savings depositories in connection with the United States post-offices, and two years later he discussed the subject very fully in his annual report. Several of his successors have renewed his recommendation with great earnestness. Hon. Thomas L. James, after referring to and highly approving of these recommendations, said; "It is my earnest conviction that a system of this description, if adopted, would inure, more than almost any other measure of public importance, to the working people of the United States." In 1873 Hon. Horace Maynard brought before Congress a bill to establish a National Savings Depository, but no action was taken. Since then a number of efforts have been made to induce Congress to enact the necessary legislation. The latest of these efforts was made in 1882, under the leadership of Mr. Lacey, whose report from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads contains valuable information and suggestions on the subject. The bill which Mr. Lacey introduced, and which has recently been strongly indorsed by the State Charities Aid Association of New York, and other advocates of postal savings banks, provided that none but money order offices should receive deposits; that no single deposit should be less than ten cents or more than one hundred dollars; that no one person should deposit more than one hundred dollars within thirty days, or have at any time more than five hundred dollars to his credit; and that interest at two per cent. should be paid on all sums over three dollars and multiples of one dollar, beginning the first of the month following the deposit, and stopping the last of the month preceding.

BATHS OF HAKONE.

Scenes at a Noted Japanese Health Resort.

Ter. M. Uyeno, a Japanese sends the following letter from Hakone, Japan. Hakone is a generic name given to a range of mountains some fifty miles away from Tokio, and it is one of the summer resorts for the people of the capital. These mountains divide the island of Nippon into two parts, and there is a steep path over them, connecting one part with the other. The length of this path is some twenty-five miles from end to end, and is supposed to be the most difficult of the mountain passes in the country. On top of these mountains, and about the midway of the path, there used to stand, in old feudal times, a strong gate, where every passer by was required to identify himself before the officers in charge. On whatever business he might be, should he fail to satisfy the officers, he was not allowed to pass through. How such a law could have successfully been carried out is simply a matter of story to the ideas of the present generation. Be it as it may, along the spot where the old feudal gate used to stand there is a large lake, and on one of the islands in the lake an imperial summer palace has of recent years, been built. From this fact alone the reader may at once conclude that Hakone must be a nice and cool summer resort. The waters of the lake run down the mountains on all sides forming several little rapids. On and near one of these rapids there are tens of hot springs scattered about. As you walk down from the lake, on the eastern side of the mountains, through a narrow path (not the wide traveling road), you will find village after village. Some of the buildings are so large and fine that you will be sure to think that they are something more than the houses of pheasants. These are the "hot spring towns" of Hakone. Formerly there were seven of these places and they are called the "seven hot springs" of Hakone. But, of late, new hot spring beds have been discovered and a number of new towns started. This is not all. In some of the towns you find springs of cold mineral water as well. Some towns are built on plateaus, while others are at the bottom of valleys. The scenery must of necessity be various.

I am now writing this letter in a valley village where I have specially come down for the purpose of enjoying the moonlight. It is full moon this evening and she is so clear and beautiful that the locust is singing and the crow is crying. Right in front of the window where I am writing there are a couple of small waterfalls, and the waters of these falls rustling against the rocks and those of the rapids dashing against the stones add grandeur and sublimity to the beauty of the evening. Last evening I engaged a couple of fishermen and they and I jumped from stone to stone, crossed and recrossed the rapids. In an hour or so we caught a number of fish by netting.

Now to return to the hot spring concern. The hotels of these hot springs villages are run in nearly the same style, and a brief description of one is sufficient for all.

You travel on foot or take the pago, a very simple arrangement. The kago is a framework made of bamboos; at the bottom a few bamboos are framed up like a tray and in front and rear a few more bamboos are framed up. On top you have a bamboo roof; and a great big wooden pole passes through the arrangement lengthwise, right under the roof. You enter from the side. The size is only as much as is necessary—about two feet wide, three feet long and three feet high. It is not very comfortable to sit in it, however, after you have entered it. Two men, unless you specially require a third, come before and after the kago and carry you with the pole on their shoulders.

As you arrive at a hotel you are greeted by the proprietor, his wife, sons, daughters, bookkeepers, porters, boys, chambermaids and all. Some of them will help you to take your shoes off and show you the way to your room. One neat looking girl brings you a cup of tea and tray of sweets; another will bring you a Japanese gown. You change your clothing for the gown; then clap your hands and some one will answer you and show you down the way to the bath room. Most of the hotels have many bath rooms, to meet the requirements of visitors. The hot springs are usually located at the side of valleys, and long bamboo pipes carry the water into the towns. Some bath rooms have the waters falling over your head; others are made to rush out from the bottom of the bath. Some bath rooms have arrangements of cold water baths as well as the hot. I have visited several of the origins of these hot springs. They all rush out from crevices of rocks, and they are so hot that you cannot put your finger in it without burning it.

They have all been chemically analyzed by competent men and by them pronounced as of great medical service to all sorts of diseases.

Oxalic Acid in Tomatoes.

The principal acid of the tomato is malic; but there is also a trace of oxalic acid which would be dangerous if it existed in large quantities. The oxalic acid acts on the tin in the cans and produces a dangerous compound The malic acid does not act so strongly. If glass is used there can be no danger and the flavor of the fruit will be much better retained.

—Another very tasteful dress for a married lady was of Louis XVI style. A blue satin skirt was covered with a skirt of richly embroidered gauze; in the upper part a sort of drapery of the gauze was caught up with loops of moss green moire, Louis XVI redingote of blue satin, brocaded with velvet bouquets of exquisite coloring. Upon the right side a scarf of embroidered gauze formed a small panier, coming down along the lapel and finishing into a point. Gauze fichu coquettishly draped over the front of bodice; a sash of moss-green moire ribbon was crossed at the waist over the fichu and tied in a bow on the left side.

FASHION NOTES.

—As we are often asked to advise as to the choice of bridesmaid's dresses we give the description of the following lovely bridal toilet:

—Striped and brocaded velvet will be much employed this season for dressy toilets. It will be combined with silk rep, plain faille and corded silk.

—Mantles are made of two colors, trimmed with beads of harmonizing shades. These mantles are worn with toilets which are in keeping and are not intended for utility purposes.

—Shoes with broad flaps and ornamented with buckles are exceedingly comfortable and may be worn by persons who cannot wear the ordinary low shoes on account of taking cold. The flap protects the instep from cold.

—Wide sleeves simulating those of an outer garment, are worn over the ordinary dress sleeve, giving the wearer a mediaeval appearance. It will, of course, be understood that this style of sleeve is only adapted to rich fabrics.

—Felt and velvet bonnets will be the leading features of autumn and winter millinery. Importations at this early date show a preponderance of smooth-bound felts, with a suggestion that brush felts will be used later in the winter.

—Gobelin is another name given to the Salammbo blue tints. Suede, salmon, corn and rose are the pale shades most seen, while there are various shades of green—chartreuse, pistache and moss—with dull *vieux rouge* and other more vivid red shades already noted.

—Elaborate designs of embroidery are not now used as much as simpler rows of feather and brier stitching done in white or red on blue wool, or blue on white, for the collars, cuffs, vest and borders of morning dress for the house, and also for children's dresses and cloaks.

—Pale, dull, terra cotta faille silks are made up charmingly with full plastron waistcoats and sashes of plaided soft surah or taffeta for young girls under 14. The plaided silks reproduce the full terra cotta shade of the faille with brown, yellow, bright red and pale-blue lilies.

—Bodices have a great tendency to become more and more long-waisted, with a peak in front and sometimes at the back. Draperies are still worn but very short, sometimes merely a limp puffing round the waist; in other cases the drapery is rather longer at the back.

The dress was of rose-colored surah, the whole front of which was veiled over with two lace flounces caught up with rose-colored ribbon. The bodice and short tunic were of rose-colored china crape, with satin streaks forming a diamond pattern; bodice trimmed with draperies of crape and lace, and bow of ribbon upon the left shoulder. Toquet of rose-colored crape, with velvet border and aigrette.

—Here is another toilet, rather more simple but which might also serve for the same purpose: It is of heliotrope faille; the skirt is plaited and the tunic draped; the bodice is tight-fitting, with a white crape plastron finely plaited and puffed sleeves. Large Gainsborough hat of fine straw, lined with heliotrope velvet, turned up on the left side and trimmed with a cluster of mauve feathers.

—A matronly toilet of great elegance taken note of at the same wedding was of vanilla-colored Genoese velvet and strawberry-red China crape. The plain skirt was of Genoa velvet. On the left side one-half of the tablier and one side were covered with a drapery of crape, with a handsome fringe and tassels of silk to match. Velvet bodice with plaited plastron of the China crape.

—The redingote is also a favorite model; it is generally made of some self-colored material and worn with a plaid, checked or brocaded skirt. This skirt is made quite plain, either gathered or plaited, sometimes with a narrow fluting put on inside so as to show just beyond the edge. Large plaid patterns are fashionable just now in skirts for traveling costumes, but are scarcely likely to remain so for town toilets this winter.

—A style of toilet which is also very much the fashion is that of the skirt arranged in flat plaits in front and very fully gathered at the sides and back; at the sides the front plaits are fastened up twice or thrice so as to form a sort of puffing, and at the back the skirt is loosely draped; the lower part of the bodice is quite plain and deeply-peaked in the shape of a corselet, while the upper part is gathered and puffed so as to simulate a plastron or chemisette.

—Some of the velvets have narrow frise stripes of old gold, about an inch apart, in greens, grays and cardinal, while the rich corded poult de soies show wide stripes in several tones of the same color—say, brown intermixed with a lighter brown, part plush and part frise. For trimmings and panels stripes of self-colored plush are used, alternating with sets of narrow stripes of completely contrasting colors, such as blue and gold on grenat. Other velvets show brilliant plaid-like stripes in mixtures of red and yellow, on sombre brown and black grounds. These are called veleours Ecosse.

—In plain materials faille, bengaline and veloutines are still worn. The mantle-stuffs are wonderful. In Paris the one idea would seem to be to imitate skins of animals, monkeys more commonly than anything else, not disdaining the more conspicuous leopard. Thes fabrics have plenty of visible hairs on the surface, and one of the favorite cloths of the season in Paris has been made to imitate pig's hide. Wonderful are the vagaries of fashion. More to be recommended are some fine specially woven plushes in seal-brown, golden-brown and black, and other plushes on the surface of which is thrown a shot effect, the object of which is said to be to reproduce the rippling of the wind on a corn-field. In brocades and in mantles the novelty lies in camaieu effects on a corded ground, shaped, striped, rolled and then shaved off. The wide-barred plushes, even in such colors as chaudron and heliotrope, are to be used this winter for carrige wraps.

HORSE NOTES.

—Fitzpatrick will ride for the Fairfax stable next season.

—Elvira, although stone blind, brought $3050 at the Glenview sale.

—Mortimer, cost Mr. Lorillard $23,000, and he was sold for $2500. The horse is 21 years old.

—W. S. Barnes will sell his string of twenty racers at Louisville about the middle of December.

—Mr. Haggin, the California turfman, now has over 200 thoroughbred broodmares and seven stallions.

—Blaylock will not be retained by the Preakness stable next year, but will ride for Edward Corrigan.

—Patron will probably be kept in training with a view to making an attempt to lower the 4-year-old record.

—Eddie West, the light-weight jockey, has signed a contract to ride for "Lucky" Baldwin next season at a salary of $5000 per year.

—There is talk of a match between Prince Napoleon, owned by Mr. Jordan, of York, Pa., and a horse called Limerick for $1000 a side.

—The black gelding La Grange, 2.23½, by Sultan, dam Georgiana, by Overland, died at San Francisco, on October 16, of heart disease.

—Ed Bither will have charge of Mr. Case's trotting string at Glenview. Jay-Eye-See will probably be wintered in Kentucky. And so will Phallas.

—"Lucky" Baldwin has won about $100,000 on the turf this season, against $56,000 last year. The Baldwin stable next season will be stronger than ever.

—James Murphy, of New York, has bought of J. C. Waddell, of Marion, O., the blk. g. Little Sam, pacer (record, 2.29¼), by Copperbottom, dam by Sam Hazard, for $1500.

—A. C. Westervelt, of Newark, N. J., has sold to W. C. France, the blk. m. Mary Powell, 2.22½, by DeWitt Clay, son of Sayers' Harry Clay, dam by Cardinal, son of imp. Cardinal.

—The Bard, Mr. A. J. Cassett's crack, has started fifteen times this year, won nine races, been second four times and unplaced but once. His gross winnings thus far are $36,935.

—James Murphy, who so successfully trained the Haggin string this season, is said to have been offered $12.500 by Mr. Haggin for his services next season. He has not yet accepted the offer.

—Seven years ago Messrs. Baker & Harrigan sold Pancoast to Mr. McFerran for $2000, and the horse has since then earned a small fortune, besides selling for $23,000 when offered for sale.

—The brood mare Optima, died at Mr. Swigert's Elmendorf Stud, Muirs, Ky., recently. She was a bay, foaled in 1862, and was a daughter of Knight of St. George, dam Glenluce, by Glencoe.

—At the Glenview sale, sixty animals, the get of Nutwood (many of them weanlings), brought $100,700, an average of $1650,25. Eleven, the get of Pancoast (all young), brought $21,250, an average of $1923,

—The once-famous thoroughbred Local, died at Wayne Stud Farm, near Wooster, O., on October 11, the property of S. B. Stout. He was a chestnut, foaled 1863, by Lightning, dam Maroon, by imp. Glencoe.

—Mr. E. B. Elwards, President of the Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway Company, Philadelphia, lost one of his gray horses recently by death. It was a favorite team with Mr. Edwards, who has driven it quite a number of years on the road.

—John S. Clark, acting, it is said, for C. F. Emory, of Cleveland, offered $27,500 for Pancoast, but Mr. Shultz, of Brooklyn, went $5000 higher and got the horse. Mr. Shultz also outbid every one for Beatrice, the dam of Patron, and got her for $4850.

—Maggie B., winner of the 2.30 class at Suffolk, is 6 years old, by Dr. Herr, and was purchased by Frank Bower, her present owner, from B. Kendig, of York, Pa., last spring, for a road mare. She showed so much speed that Mr. Bower decided to let Wash Woodruff train her. The Suffolk race was Maggie B's. fifth, she having started and won at Lancaster, Williamsport and Doylestown, and got second money at Pottstown.

A STANDARD BRED TROTTER.—In order to define what constitutes a trotting bred horse and to establish a breed of trotters on a more intelligent basis the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders has adopted the following rules to control admission to the records or pedigrees. When an animal meets the requirements of admission, and is duly registered, it shall be accepted as a standard trotting animal.

First. Any stallion that has himself a record of two minutes and thirty seconds (2.30) or better, provided any of his get has a record of 2.40 or better, or provided his sire or his dam, his grand sire or his grand dam is already a standard animal.

Second. Any mare or gelding that has a record of 2.30 or better.

Third. Any horse that is the sire of two animals with a record of 2.30 or better.

Fourth. Any horse that is the sire of one animal with a record of 2.30 or better, provided he has either of the following qualifications: 1. Record himself of 2.30 or better. 2. Is the sire of the two other animals with a record of 2.40 or better. 3. Has a sire or dam, grand sire or grand-dam that is already a standard animal.

Fifth. Any mare that has produced an animal with a record of 2.30 or better.

Sixth. The progeny of a standard horse when out of a standard mare.

Seventh. The progeny of a standard horse out of a mare by a standard horse.

Eighth. The progeny of a standard horse when out of a mare whose dam is a standard mare.

Ninth. Any mare that has a record of 2.40 or better, and whose sire or dam, grandsire or granddam is a standard animal.

Tenth. A record to wagon of 2.35 or better, shall be regarded as equal to a 2.30 record.

POLITICAL REVIEW.

THE NET RESULTS OF THE LATE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

Figures Which Show the Division by States Between the Parties as Compared with the Present House—The Democrats Hold a Working Majority.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—A correspondent of a New York paper here gives the following summary of the election:

The returns from the congressional districts give the Democratic total at 168; Republicans, 154; Labor, 2; and one vacancy in Rhode Island—a possible majority of 14 with and 12 without the labor vote for the Democrats. The California Republicans now claim 4. Colorado is still counted for the Democrats. Mr. Carlisle's election is conceded. In North Carolina the colored candidate in the Second district was defeated by Mr. Simmons, a district hitherto counted for Mr. Abbott, a Republican. The Seventh Ohio is democratic by three votes, electing Mr. Campbell, a member of the present house, and defeating Mr. Little, also a member of this congress. In redistricting the state one other district was made to include a Democratic and Republican congressman. Mr. Grosvenor, Republican, has defeated Mr. Warner in Virginia, a delegation hitherto supposed to be evenly divided. Congressman Wilson says he is re-elected in the Second district by a majority of between 100 and 200.

The following is the corrected table of the result of the election:

	Present House.		Next House.	
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Alabama	8	..	8	..
Arkansas	5	..	5	..
California	1	5	2	4
Colorado	..	1	1	..
Connect'	3	2	5	1
Delaware	1	..	1	..
Florida	2	..	2	..
Geo''	10	..	10	..
Ill	10	10	6	14
Indiana	9	4	6	7
Iowa	4	7	2	9
Kansas	..	7	..	7
Kentucky	10	1	8	3
Louisiana	5	1	6	..
Maine	..	4	..	4
Maryland	5	1	5	1
Massachusetts	2	10	4	8
Michigan	7	4	5	6
Minnesota	..	5	3	2
Missouri	12	2	12	2
Mississippi	7	..	7	..
Nebraska	..	3	1	1
Nevada	..	1	..	1
New Hampshire	..	2	1	1
New Jersey	3	4	2	5
New York	17	17	15	19
North Carolina	8	1	6	3
Ohio	11	10	6	15
Oregon	..	1	..	1
Pennsylvania	8	30	8	20
Rhode Island	..	2	..	1
South Carolina	6	1	7	..
Tennessee	7	3	8	2
Texas	11	..	11	..
Vermont	..	2	..	2
Virginia	8	2	3	6
*West Virginia	3	1	3	1
*Wisconsin	2	7	7	1
Total	183	142	168	154

*One labor each.
Total, 2.

There is one vacancy in Rhode Island. These figures give the Democrats a safe margin.

Mr. Carlisle's majority is small, but Mr. Thoebe points out that the election law was violated in several counties by using tickets printed on colored paper. Congressman Matson says that Mr. Carlisle's majority is too large for Mr. Thoebe to contest. He does not think his party colleagues will consent to his remaining on the floor under any circumstances. He will again be the choice of a large majority of the Democrats for speaker. Assuming this will be the case Mr. Cox, of New York, will be as conspicuous a member of the majority as the Democrats will have in the next house, but the question is, who is likely to be the next chairman of the ways and means committee and leader of the house. Mr. Mills, of Texas, is now serving his seventh terms and is re-elected. He is second on the ways and means committee and, as the representative of pronounced tariff reform views and being in full accord with the southern Democrats, he and his friends would naturally expect his selection as chairman of the leading committee of the house, with Mr. Cox second on the list of members.

The Democrats have 168 members in the next house. The south will send 102 and the north 66. There is only a single Democrat elected from the south who voted against the consideration of the Morrison tariff bill last June, so it may be assumed that, with the exception of the Labor Democrat from Virginia and two or three members from Louisiana the southern members are for tariff reform. The protective tariff Democrats in the south may number five. Of the New York members seven are counted in that list. New New Jersey has two, Pennsylvania seven and Ohio five, with a scattering of perhaps six, making a total of thirty-two Randall Democrats to 136 Carlisle Democrats in the next house on the question of tariff reform. But as has been previously said, they would vote solidly with the Republicans to prevent consideration, so that they are virtually stronger with their allied Republican strength increased than they are in the present congress, with just about that number to vote with a lesser number of Republicans.

News from California renews interest in the probable result of the senatorial contests. The Democrats are assured of thirty-four and the Republicans of thirty-eight in the next congress. Nevada, New Jersey, Indiana and California are the doubtful states. Nevada is admitted to be Republican, so that if the other three states should elect Democrats the result would be thirty-seven Democrats and thirty-nine Republicans.

THE VOTE BY DELEGATION.

The result so far has not changed the position of the state delegation in the next house. Rhode Island will have to elect two Republicans and Colorado will have to elect a Republican to give the necessary twenty votes by states should the house have to decide the presidential election. Abbott's defeat in North Carolina and Small's in South Carolina makes it certain now that the next congress will be without the "man and brother" in its midst.

GOVERNORS ELECTED.

States Which Had Elections and the Results.

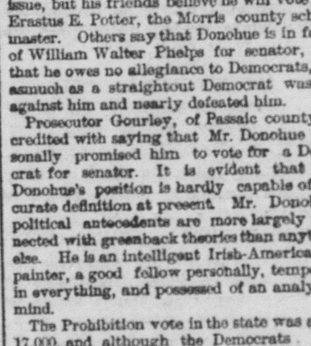
NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—New Jersey Democrats elected their candidate for governor, Judge Green, by the usual majority. The legislature of the state is Democratic by one majority as at present figured with one tie and one or two other contingencies.

Wisconsin Republicans re-elected their present governor, Rusk, by about 20,000.

Massachusetts Republicans elected Ames for governor.

New Hampshire and Connecticut both failed to elect a governor, as neither candidate had a plurality of all the votes cast. Both of these states elected Republican legislatures, and that will secure the election of Sawyer, Rep., in New Hampshire, and Loundsbury, Rep., in Connecticut.

The Republicans elected their governor (Luce) in Michigan. The Democrats elected Judge Peckham as judge of the court of appeals in New York state and the Republicans have a majority in the New York legislature.



PENNSYLVANIA'S GOVERNOR.

Pennsylvania elected Gen. Beaver by between 40,000 and 50,000 majority.

All the southern states went Democratic solidly with the exceptions in the congressional delegations as noted above.

Ohio went Republican on state ticket, but did not elect a governor. Indiana was a close contest and both parties still claim the legislature and the state ticket, and a fierce contest in the courts will likely settle the matter. The Democrats and Republicans held their own in the main with a few Republican gains in congressmen.

DONOHUE'S IMPORTANCE.

A Labor Representative Wields the State of New Jersey.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Both parties continue to claim a majority in the new legislature of New Jersey, and the papers of each side endeavor to show by ingenious figures that it has a majority of 1. The fact remains, however, that the legislature stand 40 Democrats to 39 Republicans and 1 Independent Labor party man, Mr. Donohue, of Passaic. The tie between Emley and Carroll in the Third district of Passaic county will probably result in the election of a Republican, which will place Mr. Donohue in a situation to balk either party in the choice of a United States senator. He has not committed himself in relation to his intentions, and he refuses to talk about the issue, but his friends believe he will vote for Erastus E. Potter, the Morris county schoolmaster. Others say that Donohue is in favor of William Walter Phelps for senator, and that he owes no allegiance to Democrats, inasmuch as a straightout Democrat was run against him and nearly defeated him.

Prosecutor Gourley, of Passaic county, is credited with saying that Mr. Donohue personally promised him to vote for a Democrat for senator. It is evident that Mr. Donohue's position is hardly capable of accurate definition at present. Mr. Donohue's political antecedents are more largely connected with greenback theories than anything else. He is an intelligent Irish-American, a painter, a good fellow personally, temperate in everything, and possessed of an analytical mind.

The Prohibition vote in the state was about 17,000, and although the Democrats ted their governor by 8,000 plurality, the combined votes of Republicans and Prohibitionists would have made a majority of about 8,000 against Governor Green. Where the increased Prohibition vote came from is hard to tell, as Green's majority was 2,000 larger than Abbett's, and when the latter was elected governor the Prohibitionists polled only 4,153 votes, while the Republican and Democratic votes did not differ materially from those polled on Tuesday.

Sir Roger Arrested.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 8.—William Orton, the man who created such a sensation some years ago by claiming to be Sir Roger Tichborne, the heir of the great Tichborne estates in England, and who was subsequently sentenced to prison for fifteen years for perjury, has been arrested in Brooklyn by United States Commissioner Benedict on complaint of the pension department, charging him with personating one Charles Curtis and endeavoring to draw his pension. He was held in $2,500 bail to await a hearing.

Will Meet at All Hazards.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Socialist meetings were held throughout London, at each one of which resolutions were passed protesting against the prohibition of the workingmen's procession on Lord Mayor's day and their proposed meeting in Trafalgar square. Speeches were made at the various meetings by the recognized leaders of the social democratic movement, each declaring the determination of the organization to hold the meeting at Trafalgar square at all hazards.

New York's Constitution.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Enough votes have been cast in this state in favor of calling a convention to revise the constitution, and it is now likely that among the first duties of the incoming legislature will be to provide for that work. The votes of New York, Kings and Erie counties were heavily in favor of the measure, and to these three counties is due the credit of deciding in favor of revising the constitution.

A Tie in a Jersey District.

PATERSON, Nov. 6.—The county board of canvassers have officially counted the votes and confirmed the original tally in the Third assembled district, in which Emley, Rep., and Carroll, Lab., each received 1,896 votes. If the tied candidates do not within ten days apply to the courts for a recount, the governor must order a new election in that district.

Killed at the Crossing.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6.—Robert Vaughn, a farmer, and his adopted son, while driving across the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad track early this morning, at White House road, in the southern part of the city, were struck by the fast St. Louis express. The men were both picked up dead, but without a bruise. The horses were terribly mangled, and the wagon was reduced to splinters. The engineer tried to stop, but saw the farmers too late.

Mr. Roosevelt to Marry.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Theodore Roosevelt, the candidate of the Republican party for mayor of the city at the last election, sailed for Europe on the Cunard steamer Etruria to-day. He is accompanied by his sister. Mr. Roosevelt will spend some time abroad, and intends getting married while in Europe. His choice is Miss Edith Carow, of this city.

The Value of a Nose.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Alice White, aged 5, has been awarded $5,000 damages from the Boston and Albany railroad on account of injuries received by the fall of a chimney at Columbus avenue station while she was a passenger on the defendant's car, by which the plaintiff's nose was cut off.

Virginia Has Her Share.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Assistant Secretary of State Porter denies the report that he desires the Turkish mission, and also contradicts the report that Mr. Kelly, of Virginia, is a candidate for the position. Virginia, Governor Porter says, has already received her full share of diplomatic appointments.

SUNK IN THE SOUND.

A UNITED STATES STEAMER SUCCUMBS TO THE WAVES.

Total Annihilation of the Manhattan, with All on Board—The Storm Too Severe for the Little Craft to Ride it Out—Meagre Particulars.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 8.—The United States steamer Manhattan, Lieutenant Commander Tozier in command, foundered and went to the bottom off Southwest ledge, two miles outside of this harbor, at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. At the time the vessel sank there was a very heavy sea on, with a fierce gale blowing. The Manhattan came into this harbor some time during Saturday night and anchored in the channel off the yacht club's house. Custom house officials seem to know but very little about the vessel's mission in these waters, but think that she was on special duty of some character, and mention the setting of buoys, examination of lighthouses or looking after coasting and trading vessels, to see that their papers were correctly made out, and that they were engaged in the trade sanctioned by their official papers.

About 6 o'clock three of the officers of the vessel came ashore in a small boat and landed at Long wharf. They were on shore about one hour, and after getting the morning papers went aboard the steamer. Immediately after this the Manhattan got under way and headed down the harbor. William Kane, an oysterman at Oyster Point, says that he noticed the vessel pass out of the harbor and set a course toward the southwest, and that she pitched heavily in the sea. She shipped two or three seas, and apparently struggled very much in the sea. She then turned half around toward the eastward, and Kane says her condition grew more labored. He ran to notify the tug office in this city, by telephone, to send assistance, and was gone but ten minutes. He was unable to raise the city, however, and when he returned the vessel was still struggling against both wind and tide. To all appearances the vessel could not be controlled by its wheel. Kane says that he then ran about forty feet across a warehouse floor to call his employer, and that when he returned, after an absence of not over two minutes, the Manhattan had disappeared from view. Not a vestige of her was to be seen, either to the naked eye or with the aid of glasses. Kane's story is corroborated by James Smith, the proprietor of a hotel at South End, on the eastern shore, seven or eight miles from the point where Kane saw the vessel sink. Mr. Smith says that when he first saw her the Manhattan was on her side, shipping sea after sea, and finally careened over and went down in a very few minutes from the time he first noticed the vessel. Two or three other persons on the eastern shore, all at different points of observation, tell stories of the disaster that fully bear out those told by Smith and Kane. The tug Alert, of this port, went down the harbor a couple of hours later, but on account of the extremely heavy sea and wind could not go outside, however. When the Manhattan sank the tide was setting full out into the sound and whatever wreckage there might have been would go out to sea.

Late in the afternoon quantities of pilot bread and biscuit, pieces of board, varnished on one side, that may have been broken from a vessel's cabin, oil cans and some miscellaneous articles floated ashore with the incoming tide, on the east shore, within a stretch of two miles from Lighthouse point, at the mouth of the harbor to the eastward. She is described as being of a schooner rig, with a length of eighty or ninety feet. Her crew is estimated at from fifteen to twenty-five men in all. The east and west shores are being patrolled in search of bodies that may wash ashore, but no reports have been received from any point.

The Manhattan was a steam propellor of the third class in revenue service and carried one gun. She was built in Chester, Pa., in 1873, and was of 147 tons burden. For some years she was stationed at Oswego, N. Y., and was out of commission for a time. Dorr F. Tozier, her commander, was born in Georgia, and had been but a short time in command.

Republicans Win in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 8.—Official returns now cover seventy-four counties in the state out of a total of eighty. These seventy-four counties give McGill a majority of 2,887. Five counties are yet to be heard from. The five combined cannot change this total enough to make McGill's majority less than 2,000 nor much more than 3,000. The Democratic state central committee concedes McGill's election through the sheer force of figures returned by the official count. Most of the members have gone home and given it up.

Elected by a Sermon.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 5.—At a Democratic jollification meeting last night Mr. Bell, the Democratic candidate for congress in the Third district, said he believed that he had been elected, and he proposed to contest the matter with Mr. White. Mr. Ridgeway, who was re-elected district attorney Tuesday, declared that he had been greatly assisted by a sermon preached against him by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, last Sunday, accusing him of being in favor of opening beer saloons Sundays. Mr. Ridgeway had 30,000 copies of the sermon circulated among the Germans, and captured nearly the entire German vote.

Carlisle's Seat to be Contested.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—George Thoebe, candidate against Speaker Carlisle, announces his intention to contest the election of Mr. Carlisle. He claims that after the contest became very close the returns in the back counties were "doctored;" also that his representatives sent to watch the official count were given no consideration whatever, and in one instance were threatened with bodily injury.

The Flowers that Bloom in the Fall.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 6.—The long spell of Indian summer in central Ohio has ripened a second crop of strawberries and brought violets and lilacs into full bloom in some places, a circumstance never before known here in November. The berries are of good flavor and sell for thirty cents a quart.

Gladstone Accused of Lying.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Lord Bradbourne, in a letter to the editor of Blackwood's Magazine, accuses Mr. Gladstone of making serious misstatements and perversions of Irish history which he has not the courage to defend nor the candor to withdraw.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—There were 186 failures reported throughout the United States and Canada during the past seven days, as compared with a total of 215 last week and 198 the week previous to the last.

A Dynamite Cruiser.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—It is stated that the Messrs. Cramp, ship builders, will accept the contract to build a dynamite gun cruiser for the government.

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—BELLEFONTE, PENN'A,—

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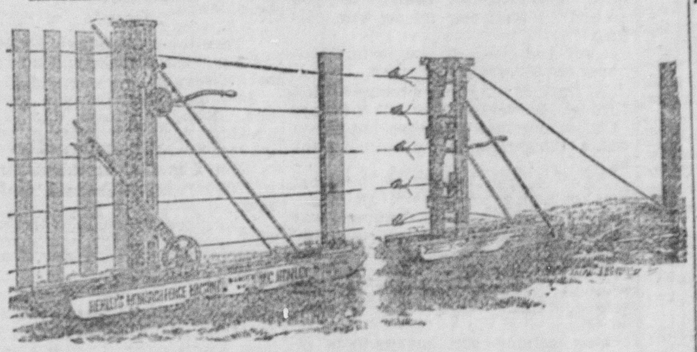
THE IMPROVED
HENLEY MONARCH FENCE MACHINE.



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4 Because it will make a fence over rough and uneven ground, or up and down hill alike, making as good a fence as on even, level ground; and the machine being adjustable, the pickets are all woven plumb.
5 Because the Monarch machine stretches the wire tighter, thus making the strongest and best wire and picket fence.
6 Because any one, man or boy, can operate it, and there are no parts to get out of order and repair.
7 Because it is made of the best materials, and, with proper care, will last a life-time.
8 Because the price is within the reach of every farmer.
9 Because it is the only machine that forces the slat or picket firmly against the wire, thus securing the slat in such a solid and and permanent manner that it cannot be pulled out, and breakage is impossible.
10 Because the fence made by this machine will turn all kinds of stock, and is much stronger than any barb wire fence, and completely obviates all danger of injury to stock.
11 Because by weaving past the post, and fastening the wire strands to the posts with staples, and not nailing the slats to posts, thus keeping the wood parts from coming in contact with each other, it will not hold the moisture or rot. This is a very important matter, as all boards in board fences soon rot off at post, and occasion continued expense for repair.
12 Because all kinds of old material can be used for making new fence.
13 Because it makes the handsomest, best, strongest, and most durable fence, and is the only first-class, practical fence machine in the world.

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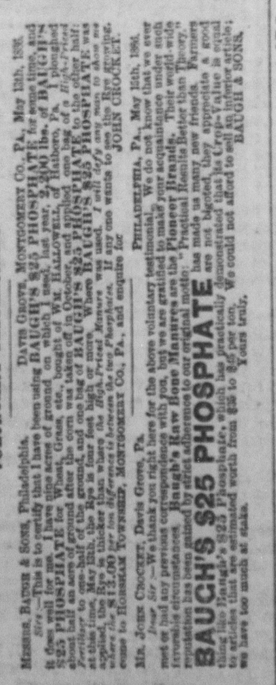

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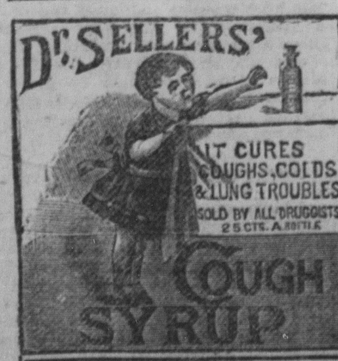

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THE WEEK'S SUMMARY.

Henry Muno, a wealthy German, resident of Evanston, Ills., was beaten to death and robbed near his home by parties unknown.

The dead body of Thomas Lewis, a German farmer, was found lying near the railroad switch at Closter, N. J., he having been struck and killed by a night train.

Mrs. Josephine Chequette was fatally burned at her home at Fall River, Mass., by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

Stephen Temple, a farmer, aged 70 years, hanged himself in his barn at his home near Medina, N. Y.

Jacob D. Long, aged 25 years, shot himself through the head at his home at Trenton, S. C.

The president will visit Boston to attend the sesquicentennial of Harvard college on the 8th inst.

One hundred shocks of earthquake took place in the island of Ninafou Sept. 10, and a volcanic mountain rose from the bottom of a lake 2,000 feet deep.

The supreme court decides that holders of national bank stock are personally liable for assessments on the increased capital as well as on the original stock.

There is but one practice for two disagreeing doctors in Newark, and the vice chancellor is asked to prevent one of them practicing in that city.

The French delegates visited Niagara Falls under the escort of Mr. Chauncey Depew.

Joseph Ott, a German waiter at the Astor house, New York, shot and severely wounded Charles Babin, the French chief cook, and soon afterward killed himself.

Surveyor Beattie, of New York, who was shot in his office by a discharged employe, is reported to be improving and hopes are entertained for his recovery.

The Order of Red Men at Chicago dedicated a new hall with imposing ceremonies.

Richard Preston, a Boston merchant, it is said, has borrowed sums aggregating $150,000 from friends and has disappeared.

A sand bank at Scranton, Pa., fell upon four children at play and suffocated them.

Rutgers college students are to receive instruction in rifle target shooting in connection with military drill.

Commodore Chandler, retired from the United States navy, was thought to be dead and was prepared for burial. He revived, however, and ate an oyster stew, after which he again sank and is supposed to be dead.

A cable dipatch from Varna states that Russian sailors and consular officials, under orders, had torn down Bulgarian official placards, and that the Russian consul declared if they were replaced troops would be landed.

It is learned in Paris from Vienna that twelve Russian men-of-war have left the Crimea for Varna.

M. de Lesseps was entertained at luncheon in Philadelphia by Mr. G. W. Childs. Many distinguished people gathered to greet the great engineer.

The propeller Myles struck on Allen shoal, Lake Ontario, off Kingston, Canada, and sank in forty feet of water. Her cargo of wheat, valued at $28,000, is a total loss.

Frank D. Bacon, aged 50 years, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor at his home in New Haven, Conn.

Dr. F. G. Ford, of Shreveport, La., shot and killed in a concert saloon in New Orleans a man named Kirkpatrick, whom he charged with having betrayed and abducted his wife.

A boiler explosion in a cotton factory at Charleston, S. C., resulted in the killing of the fireman, William Oakes, and in serious injuries to A. Richardson, the coal passer.

It is claimed that Derose, convicted of murder at Lyton, British Columbia, is insane.

A brisk competition is going on at Talequah between rival companies of capitalists, who seek to obtain control of the Cherokee strip by lease or purchase.

Canadian officers report that American vessels are fishing within the three mile limit, and further seizures are looked for.

The Labor party polled 25,000 votes in Chicago.

The town of Minhla, in Burmah, has been attacked and burned by 900 rebels. A police commissioner and twenty policemen were surprised and killed by rebels on the Kyer-Gwem river.

The declaration at Belfast of Mr. Sexton's election to parliament for the western division of that city was followed by an attack on the court room, and later by a collision of rival mobs.

One lady, a recent recruit of the Salvation Army, has given $7,500 toward the erection of the "barracks" in Chicago.

As the result of a long standing quarrel at Mineral Point, near Potosi, Mo., Robert Wigger shot Marvin McCabe, with probably fatal effect, and was at once fired upon and killed by McCabe's three sons.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's opinion concerning the defeat of George is that the Republicans missed an opportunity in not supporting that candidate, and that a new party has been born.

Two laborers were instantly killed and two fatally injured by a freight train at Hankins, N. Y.

The jury in the case of the spring house tragedy, near Philadelphia, of which Mrs. Catherine Taswell was the victim, returned a verdict of murder at the hands of persons to them unknown.

A bill has passed the lower house of the Vermont legislature which allows women who pay taxes to vote. It will pass the senate.

A terrible disaster by fire occurred at Loogooloo, near Shoals, Ind. During the night the Pipher house was suddenly enveloped in flames, and two men, John G. Gates and John Burch, were burned to death. Michael Tracy was fatally injured and several others seriously burned.

The captain, mate and four of the crew of the Spanish bark Tres, lost at sea Oct. 10, were found floating on a piece of the cabin fifty miles south of Tortugas on Oct. 14 by the schooner Anna B. Hutchinson and taken to Key West. The other seven sailors of the ill-fated bark are supposed to have perished.

A thousand beautiful pheasants were landed from the Bremen steamer Fulda at New York and transported to Tuxedo park.

A Japanese embassy reached New York on a journey around the world inspecting military and naval improvements and studying industries.

Surveyor Beattie, of the port of New York, is rapidly recovering from his wound.

Governor Hill, of New York, has designated Nov. 25 as a day of Thanksgiving and turkey eating.

Gen. Ben Butler has been retained as counsel by Parson Downs, of Boston, in his defense.

Michael Davitt telegraphed Henry George congratulating him upon his narrow escape from "penal servitude in the city hall of New York." Mr. Davitt thinks George's defeat is better for his future aspirations than if he had been elected.

A freight train, southbound on the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railroad, was wrecked near Vicksburg, Miss., and one tramp out of forty who were stowed away on the train, was killed.

In London the result of the New York election is viewed from opposite points of view—on the one hand as a protest against the rule of Mammon, on the other as an illustration of "the new danger that is threatening the American commonwealth."

George De Haven, engineer, and Charles Given, brakeman, were killed by the explosion of a locomotive boiler on the Texas and Pacific railroad, near Davis station, La.

Miss Orville Weed, a young lady resident of Rochester, N. Y., committed suicide by shooting herself through the head at the home of Dr. Mattison, of the village of Warsaw, where she had been sojourning as a guest.

Satisfactory results were obtained in the tests of the new six inch and eight inch steel guns at Annapolis.

American refugees in Canada will be interested in the trial of an alleged embezzler from Kansas under a dominion statute that makes it a crime to carry into Canada property stolen or embezzled in other countries.

The expenditures from the Peabody education fund the past year were $62,365.

The captain and one of the crew of the schooner Alice M. Stouples were drowned on the Grand Banks, and one of the crew of the Gertie Evelyn was knocked overboard and lost.

The Apache chief Mangus made a desperate attempt to escape from his guard on a train, and on being recaptured attempted suicide.

Nine hundred Pennsylvania coal miners are idle—500 on strike and 400 through the cave in of a slope.

A political and personal fight between Congressman John T. Heard and William Gentry, both leading Democrats of Sedalia, Mo., led to a couple of encounters, and threatens mischief.

The law committee of the Philadelphia city council has decided that the matter of the impeachment of Mayor Smith should be dropped.

A father fooling with a pistol in Long Island city lodged a bullet in the head of his only son.

Henry Levy, a lawyer of Eau Claire, Wis., was dangerously shot by Charles Steinhoff, a farmer from whom he was trying to collect a debt.

Sunset Cox is spoken of as successor to Morrison as chairman of the ways and means committee of the Fiftieth congress.

Col. William R. Morrison, the defeated tariff reform candidate for congress in Illinois, say was beaten by the labor vote.

The Washington Post (Dem.), says if the next presidential election is thrown into the house the Republicans will elect by the aid of Virginia.

Charleston and several other southern cities were again disturbed by earthquake shocks of considerable severity.

John Jacob Astor, of New York, is ill with rheumatic gout.

A German lunatic near Reading, Pa., set fire to his household effects and danced round the blazing pile, brandishing an ax and eluding capture.

Gabriel Dumont had better stay away from Canada if he values his neck. The so called amnesty, it is reported, does not apply to Riel's ex-lieutenant.

Philadelphia will soon have a Labor party. The preliminary steps toward its organization have been taken and an effort will be made to capture the mayoralty.

Snow fell in various localities from St. Paul to New York.

A Manitoba settler sold his wife and five children for $70.

At Marlboro, Mass., tramp was refused aid at evening and threatened vengeance. Before daylight the house was in ashes.

Water a foot deep sufficed to drown a woman in Worcester, Mass., who fell face downward into the edge of a lake.

The plant of the Merchants and Bankers' and Board of Trade Telegraph companies at Chicago is ordered by court to be delivered to the United Lines company.

The steam yacht which was being built for Ferdinand Ward at the time of his collapse has been purchased for service as a Panama canal despatch boat.

Brown university has admitted her first young lady freshman.

Charles O'Brien, a young man attending his father's shooting gallery in Buffalo, was shot with probably fatal effect by a stranger, with no apparent motive.

Mrs. Cleveland arrived in Boston, leaving the train at a little way station within the city limits.

Out door sports and literary exercises contributed to the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Harvard University.

Dr. McMurray, a prominent physician of Montreal and a brother of Lord Rossmore, turned up in Troy, N. Y., suffering from mania apotu, and was placed in an infirmary there.

The majority of the French delegates sailed for Havre.

The United States training squadron sailed from New York on its winter cruise.

Roswell P. Flower has resigned his commission as chief executive officer of the New York subway enterprise. In his letter to Governor Hill he gives the reasons for this sudden determination to abandon a public office, which he considered "a public trust."

Ex-Surrogate Gideon J. Tucker, of Virginia, has addressed a letter to President Cleveland declining an appointment as government inspector of a section of new railway.

There was a great meeting at Cooper Union of the friends and supporters of Henry George. Mr. George made a ringing speech. A declaration of principles was adopted with great enthusiasm.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—FLOUR—Closed steady and without change; winter wheat extra, $2.60@4.90; Minnesota extra, $2.60@4.90; city mill extra, $4.35@4.50 for West Indies; Ohio extra, $2.60@4.75. Southern flour closed steady.

WHEAT—Options were only moderately active and irregular; prices fluctuated frequently and closed at about yesterday's figures. Spot lots were firmly held, but closed unchanged. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at 89c.; No. 2 do. at 84c.; No. 1 white state, 84@84½c.; No. 2 red winter, 84½c.; No. 3 do., 83c.; No. 2 Milwaukee, 81½c.; and ungraded red at 82@85c.; No. 2 red winter Nov., 83⅝@83¾c.; do. Dec., 85¼@85⅝c.; do. Jan., 86¾@87c.

CORN—Options were moderately active, while prices were firm, and closed about ½c. higher. Spot lots closed firmer business active, advanced ½@¾c. higher. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed afloat at 46½c., and do. in elevator at 46c.; No. 2 mixed, Nov., 45⅝@45¾c.; do. Dec., 46¾@47c.; do. Jan., 47¾@48c.

OATS—Options were steady and fairly active, and closed without decided change. Spot lots closed strong and slightly higher. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 38c.; No. 2 do. at 35c.; No. 2 mixed, Dec., at 33 5-16@33½c.; do. Jan., 34¼@34½c.

RYE—Quiet; western, 55@57c.; state, 57@59c.

BARLEY—Nominal.

PORK—Dull but firm; new mess, $10.87½@10.75.

LARD—Closed firm but quiet; cash, $6.67½; Nov., $6.25@6.27; Dec., $6.20@6.29.

BUTTER—Moderately active and steady; state, 17@23c.; western, 12@23c.

CHEESE—Dull but firm; state, 9½@13½c.; western flat, 11@11½c.

EGGS—Firm; state, 24c.; western, 23½@23c.

SUGAR—Raw steady and unchanged; fair refining, 4 9-16c. Refined dull and unchanged; cut loaf, 6 5-16c.; crushed, 6 5-16c.; cubes, 5⅞@6c.; powdered, 6@6⅛c.; granulated, 5⅞c.; mould "A," 5⅞@6c; confectioners' "A," 5¾c.; coffee "A," standard, 5 5-16c.; coffee off "A," 5 3-16@5¼c.; white extra "C," 5@5⅛c.; extra "C" 4⅞@4¾c.

LIST OF JURORS.

GRAND JURORS, FOURTH MONDAY, NOV.

George Peters, Millheim,
M L Rishel, Gregg,
John Wetzel, Spring,
Samuel Harter, Gregg,
Harrison Bart, Huston,
J H Mitchell, College,
Robert Musser, Gregg,
Henry Fiedler, Millheim,
Isaac Shimel, Rush,
A C Witherite, Milesburg,
Robert Wolf, Baines,
Samuel Lose, Miles,
B H Arney, Potter,
Andrew Harter, Penn,
John Nyman, Snow Shoe,
J H Lingle, Bellefonte,
George Copenhaver, Taylor,
James Stover, Miles,
James R Alexander, Spring,
Theo Boak, Burnside,
H B Pontius, Bellefonte,
C T Fryberger, Philipsburg,
W R Delong Liberty,

TRAVERSE JURORS, THIRD MONDAY, NOV.

Wm Yeager, Snow Shoe,
Jas B Williams, Worth,
Ira Packer, Howard borough,
J H Holt, Snow Shoe,
Jas Lingle, Boggs,
Geo W McGaffey, Philipsburg,
S Y Lucas, Snow Shoe,
Jas P Glenn, Snow Shoe,
Wm M Allison, Gregg,
W R Campbell, Milesburg,
Fred Heckman, Gregg,
Wm Wolf, Haines,
Samuel F Kline, Howard,
David Krape, Haines,
A C Hinton, Snow Shoe,
John M Furey, Spring,
James Runkel, Potter,
T A Snyder, Liberty,
Blair Alexander, Union,
D M Clemson, Ferguson,
L G Dunkle, Howard,
Jacob Yarnell, Boggs,
H G Royer, Miles,
Wm Ishler, Benner,
Alfred Jones, Philipsburg,
Adam Hartswick, Haines,
A W Reese, Worth,
Wm Weaver, Gregg,
Henry Brown, Walker,
Geo L P Holter, Boggs,
Frank McCoy, Bellefonte,
Daniel Barges, Gregg,
Jas I McClure, Bellefonte,
Joseph Schenck, Howard borough,
Isaac Sharrs, Taylor,

TRAVERSE JURORS, FOURTH MONDAY.

Samuel Musser, Ferguson,
A L Holter, Howard borough,
Irwin Reber, " "
D L Zeiby, Penn,
John Delaney, Boggs,
Benj Rich, Unionville,
John H Miller, Ferguson,
Frank Gowland, Rush,
Michael F Hess, Haines,
H L Harvey, Boggs,
Geo Cox, Spring,
Daniel Robb, Liberty,
A O Deininger, Millheim,
Wm Bilger, Spring,
Aaron Leitzell, Miles,
W T Speer, Bellefonte,
J G Heberling, Ferguson,
Samuel Gilliland, College,
Chas Beck, Walker,
W D Keller, Potter,
David Krebs, Ferguson,
W R Mattern, Huston,
Wm E Furst, Patton,
G D Pottsgrove, Philipsburg,
L B Stover, Miles,
Ed Allison, Potter,
Claud Cook, Snow Shoe,
John T Heckman, Gregg,
Wm Grove, Sr., College,
Levi Beck, Walker,
Henry R Fiedler, Miles,
Robert Mann, Curtin,
Jesse Sankey, Philipsburg,
David Harter, Marion,
J W Marshall, Benner,
G L Potter, Bellefonte,
Elias Seaffer, Miles,
Phillip Shook, Gregg,
Wm Foster, College,
Cyrus Durst, Haines,
Thad E Stover, Haines,
Wm Tressler, Patton,
G W Ocker, Potter,
H H Shroyer, Bellefonte,
John C Hoover, Husten,
H O Hoffer, Philipsburg,
H S DeLong, Curtin,
Wm Shaw, Gregg,
Harry Crissman, Snow Shoe,
Jesse Winkleblech, Haines,
W H Smith, Unionville,
John Grove, Gregg,
Robert Gardner, Ferguson,
John T Fowler, Taylor,
Henry Meeker, Burnside,
John Hunter, Miles.

TRAVERSE JURORS, FIFTH MONDAY.

Charles Bressle, Haines,
Wm Houser, Spring,
S T Askey, Snow Shoe,
John B Gooneen, Ferguson,
Fred Krumrine, College,
A W Atherton, Rush,
Fletcher Riddle, Patton,
W E Irwin, Philipsburg,
John Garberick, Spring,
T B Rumberger, Rush,
W H Adams, Milesburg,
Joseph Ross, Spring,
George Kaup, "
J W Mattern, Philipsburg,
D W Parker, "
S A Brew, Bellefonte,
Harris Way, Union,
Theo S Christ, College,
George Krape, Gregg,
Samuel M Martz, Haines,
Irwin Schenck, Liberty,
John I Thompson, College,
A V Carpenter, Philipsburg,
Samuel Bathurst, Boggs,
Amos Garberick, Spring,
J A Confer, Boggs,
Charles King, Snow Shoe,
Isreal Kaufman, Spring,
Simon Harper, Centre Hall,
Wm Wagner, Boggs,
Geo. K Baker, College,
Frank M. Grove, Rush,
D'Z Kline, Bellefonte,
H H Osman, Worth,
Eph Glenn, Patton,
Milton Nyman, Boggs.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after May 30, 1886

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 20	p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 30	a m
" "	Montandon	5 30	a m
" "	Williamsport	7 10	a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
" "	Lock Haven	7 58	a m
" "	Renovo	9 25	a m
" arr at	Erie	5 15	p m
NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	4 30	a m
" "	Harrisburg	8 10	a m
" "	Montandon	10 12	a m
" "	Williamsport	11 10	a m
" arr at	Lock Haven	12 10	p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 40	a m
" "	Harrisburg	11 25	a m
" "	Montandon	1 24	a m
" arr at	Williamsport	2 50	p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 45	p m
" "	Renovo	4 45	p m
" "	Kane	9 25	p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50	p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 45	p m
" "	Montandon	5 54	p m
" "	Williamsport	7 10	p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 02	p m
" arr at	Renovo	9 00	p m
	(Sunday Train.		
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	4 30	a m
" "	Harrisburg	7 40	a m
" "	Montandon	9 37	a m
" "	Williamsport	10 40	a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 33	a m
" "	arrives Renovo	12 30	p m

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 05	a m
" " "	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
" " "	Williamsport	8 15	a m
" " "	Montandon	9 16	a m
" " arr at	Harrisburg	11 30	a m
" " "	Philadelphia	3 15	p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane	6 25	a m
" "	Renovo	10 20	a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 15	a m
" "	Williamsport	12 25	p m
" "	Montandon	1 26	p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 25	p m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50	p m
RENOVO AC'N leaves	Renovo	4 00	p m
" "	Lock Haven	5 00	p m
" "	Williamsport	6 20	p m
" "	Montandon	7 23	p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30	p m
" "	Philadelphia	4 45	a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sundry.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	2 45	p m
" "	Renovo	11 00	p m
" "	Lock Haven	11 58	p m
" "	Williamsport	1 25	a m
" "	Montandon	2 26	a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 30	a m
" "	Philadelphia	8 25	a m

Erie Mail East, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

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Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				STATIONS.	Eastward.		
P M	A. M.	A. M.			A M	P. M.	P M
1 30	10 15	5 50		Montandon	9 10	1 15	5 50
1 45	10 25	6 05		Lewisburg	9 00	1 00	5 35
1 55		6 15		Biehl	8 51		5 25
2 03		6 22		Vicksburg	8 45		5 18
2 16		6 33		Mifflinburg	8 33		5 05
2 33		6 48		Millmont	8 18		4 48
2 43		6 56		Laurelton	8 12		4 42
3 45		7 49		Coburn	7 23		3 45
3 55		7 56		Zerby	7 15		3 30
4 15		8 10		Rising Spring	6 06		3 12
4 27		8 19		Penn Cave	6 58		2 59
4 40		8 27		Centre Hall	6 50		2 45
4 50		8 34		Gregg	6 43		2 32
5 04		8 45		Linden Hall	6 36		1 18
5 18		8 52		Oak Hall	6 30		1 08
5 20		8 55		Lemont	6 25		2 00
5 27		9 03		Dale Summit	6 20		1 52
5 45		9 14		Pleasant Gap	6 09		1 33
5 50		9 19		Axemann	6 04		1 25
6 00		9 25		Bellefonte	6 00		1 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.05 p m and 7 30 p m.

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Who is the Hero?

"All honor to him who shall win the prize,"
The world she has cried for a thousand years;
But to him who tries, and who fails and dies,
I give great honor and glory and tears.

Give glory and honor and pitiful tears
To all who fail in their deeds sublime,
Their ghosts are many in the van of years,
They were born with Time in advance of Time.

Oh, great is the hero who wins a name,
But greater many and many a time
Some pale-faced fellow who dies in shame,
And lets God finish the thought sublime.

And great is the man with a sword undrawn,
And good is the man who refrains from wine;
But the man who fails and yet still fights on,
Lo! he is the twin-born brother of mine.

HOW SHE SAVED THE CAPTAIN.

It certainly was very provoking, as John Bathust said, "for an honest man to chop wood for weeks in the cold, and to give his own and his hired man's and his team's time to haul it up to the house, just to have it stolen by some sneak of a fellow, who was probably too lazy to work."

He talked about it several evenings at the postoffice where he went for his papers, taking care to let it be understood that he'd show the thief no mercy if he caught him.

When the neighbors dispersed on one of these evenings, and took their several ways home from the postoffice, one or two passed by a little cottage, at the gate of which stood a tall, soldierly-looking man. They nodded to him, as is the custom in the country, although they were not acquainted.

Sometime before, he had come to the neighborhood and taken up his residence in the cottage, which, with a few acres of land, had been left to him by an old uncle of his. At that time they had learned that he was an Englishman, who had formerly been a captain in the army. His wife and a little daughter had come with him, but neither the farmers nor their families had ever had any save the most formal intercourse with him.

Squire Saunders and two or three of the leading men had shown a disposition to be friendly with him, but although he had received their advances with civility, this was of such a cold nature that he was left severely alone by the independent little community, which had no wish to be "looked down upon by any man, even if he had been a captain in the English army."

John Bathust, especially, who had gone into the war a corporal and had come out a captain, felt aggrieved at the haughty bearing of the Englishman, who had once actually addressed him as "my good man," soon after his arrival at the cottage.

What Captain Gerald lived upon was a mystery which puzzled the neighbors. He seemed to have no connection with the outside world, with the exception of one correspondent, from whom came monthly letters with such regularity that it had long since been decided by loungers at the postoffice that the correspondent was a lawyer, and that the letter contained a remit ance.

But for the last two months no letter had come. Evidently the captain had not expected any, for he had not gone to the postoffice, and, indeed, save for seeing him with his wife and little girl out for a daily walk, his neighbors would have forgotten him.

During the nutting season the newcomers always carried well-filled baskets home from the woods, the nuts peeping from under the red and yellow leaves with which the baskets were fancifully heaped. An irregular kind of thrift seemed to prevail at the cottage, for the apples in the little orchard had every one been picked with the elaborate care which betokens both inexperience and plenty of time.

The neighbors, who in passing had noticed the harvesting, had been greatly amused thereat. The potatoes, planted in the early spring by the old uncle, now months dead, were lifted tenderly from the earth and transported to the cellar with the concern of the miser for his gold. The corn was husked and stored away with the same solicitude, and the few vegetables which the well-tilled garden provided received the same tender care.

John Bathust's mother who had been in Bloomington for a two days' visit to her daughter, came home just at nightfall about a fortnight after the first excitement of the wood-stealing.

"And you didn't meet John at the Corners?" her daughter-in-law had asked after greeting her.

"No; and I thought it very strange that Johnnie would not be ready to meet his mother, after she had been away for three days and two nights. I felt so certain that he'd be at the Corners that I made Montezuma go twice into the postoffice to make sure that he wasn't there."

And the old lady sat before the fire, still warmly wrapped in her heavy cloak and her serviceable, though unfashionable, furs, looking as if a trifle doubtful whether she had better remove them at all, after this slight upon the importance of her home-coming. She had always been accustomed to being treated with the utmost deference by her children, especially by "Johnnie," whom she most loved, but from whom she demanded unlimited homage.

"I don't see how John could have missed you, mother, unless he was over at Jacob Parsons'. They've found out who has been stealing the wood, and John and a lot of them have set a trap and are going to wait for him to-night. It must be that they're still talking it over, and that's the way John came to miss you," Mrs. Bathust explained, with soothing manner.

"Humph! and who might the thief be, pray?" her mother asked,—interested, but not quite appeased.

"Who would you suppose, mother?"

"Really, I cannot think of any in the neighborhood either so poor or so mean to steal. Who is it?"

"Captain Gerald, the Englishman who"—

"Yes, my dear, I reckon I know who Captain Gerald is. And do you say that they propose to entrap him?"

A full recital of the plan was then given. It did not meet the approval of John's mother, and she said, frankly,—"I don't like that at all. I think Johnnie might take a more manly course. I don't like traps."

Then after a pause, during which she had looked meditatingly into the glowing hickory fire, she said, "Emily, if you have anything to do, don't wait any longer with me. When I am ready to lay aside my wrappings, I can do so in my own room."

"Very well, mother; I've had a fire made there for you, so I'll go and finish my pies before tea."

Once alone, the elder Mrs. Bathurst thought a while, then nodded with great determination and said to herself, "Yes, I will do it."

She rose and left the room, but instead of going to her own, she passed out of the house, and turned in the direction of Captain Gerald's She walked briskly and independently across the snowy fields,—an old lady who felt her resolution to be right, and who was going to put her foot down firmly upon traps of all kinds.

Although her heart was filled with kindness and generosity, her manner was severe when the English captain opened the door in response to her knock.

"Good evening, Captain Gerald."

"Good evening," responded the captain, as he stood peering out into the darkness, quite ignorant as to who his visitor was, and mystified as to what she could possibly want at such an unseasonable hour. "Will you come in, madam?"

"No, I think I'll not go in. I can say all I have to say right here, and not trouble your wife with my errand. I only came to tell you that if you are in need of wood, and are too poor to buy it, I'll give you all you choose to cut off that wood-lot over yonder. And I want to tell you that you had better not come to my son's wood pile to-night, for he and a lot of the neighbors are watching for you, and you'll certainly be caught. I don't approve of traps, so I came to warn you."

"What do you mean?" cried the captain, angrily. "What do mean by coming here and insulting me?"

"I mean only to do a friendly act. Don't come out to-night."

"How dare you say I stole your son's wood? and what do those—those cads mean by talking about setting a trap for me?

Captain Gerald had only drawn the door partially to when he stepped out upon the porch to speak to Mrs. Bathust and his angry voice was heard by his wife, as she moved quietly about preparing the meagre supper. She came to the door, and asked, uneasily, "What is the matter, Henry?"

"Nothing—nothing, my dear; go in at once; you will get cold."

But Mrs. Gerald was not so easily disposed of. "You must not stand here, Henry, with your bare head. If this person has anything to say to you, let her come into the house. Come!" and she held the door wide open.

"Have you anything more to say, madam?" Captain Gerald asked. "If you have, you may as well enter." And he stood aside for his visitor to pass.

Although from the army, he was a man who submitted at once to any calamity rather than fight against it. That had always been his soldierly weakness; but this one time in his weakness lay his strength.

The three went in.

"What is it, Henry."

"This—wom—lady, —I believe she is Mrs. Bathust,—has come to offer me a chance to cut wood upon some of her land—as she seems to think we are in need of fuel. She is very kind."

His wife's face brighlened up.

"You are indeed very kind, Mrs. Bathust. My husband has been terribly worried to know how we should keep warm this winter. We had no idea the cold would be so intense or we would have been better provided for before the winter set in. It is our first year in the country. My husband and I often feel sadly alone and friendless, but your kind thoughtfulness makes me feel that after all we are not entirely without friends.

"Will you sit down?" drawing a chair before the fire, which tried to throw out the much-needed warmth, but owing to its scanty supply of material, failed most sadly.

"Henry," she continued, "how could you have been angry at an offer so kindly made?"

"I hope Mrs. Bathust will pardon me if I have been rude," the captain hastened to say, with a beseeching glance at his caller, which she understood and answered with a nod; then retiring into the background, he left the conversation to his wife and their new acquaintance.

Between the two there seemed established a bond of friendship. To the younger woman it had been a day of unusual loneliness and discouragement, and the elder had come just at the moment when a simple act of kindness was very much to her.

She recognized, too, through the unconventional covering, such a sterling character that all reserve on her part soon vanished, and she gave way to an impulse to rest upon the self-reliant nature which seemed strong enough to support the troubles of others as well as her own. And before she realized it, she was unburdening her heart of many of the perplexities which had weighed it down, and basking in the warm sympathy which flowed over her.

"Tell me whatever you wish to; I am an old woman, and I can, perhaps, advise and help you; anyhow I can sympathize with you."

Mrs. Gerald turned toward the speaker, wiped her eyes and said, with a smile which showed how bright and sunny her face could be, "Yes I begin to feel that we have made a mistake, and have lived too much within ourselves. But we were strangers, and felt that we had no claim upon any of you, and—and"—

"Oh, I know how you felt!" interrupted her visitor; "never mind trying to tell. Of course we are not English, and are not like the people you have been used to, still we feel ourselves—but never mind about that. Tell me your trouble, my dear," with an affectionate caress over the hand she had taken.

It had been a delicate, straight little hand, but it was hardening with the drudgery which it now willingly performed, and it appealed to the other woman very strongly, as hands often do, in their revelation of character.

"Well, my husband decided to leave the army and come to America to live, I had some money invested very well, as we thought, which brought us enough to live upon very economically; but about three months ago the house which had it failed, and we are now without a pound in the world, except we look upon our little home here as a small fortune.

"Most fortunately for us our winter's supply was provided by our good old relative who left us this place. We shall get through the winter without suffering—though we so miss our mutton and beef—and in the spring my husband will be able to plant again, and provide for another year.

"From our poultry we have an occasional meal and plenty of eggs, and really we should be very happy and comfortable if it were not for the cold. We have only such light fragments of wood as we can pick up about the place, and unfortunately for us, our uncle must have been a very orderly man."

"And you have been cold? It is a shame, with plenty going to waste all around you!" exclaimed the old lady.

"Oh! we did not mind for ourselves, but when our little Edna complained, it went to our hearts."

"Well, there'll be no further need of that. You are welcome to all the wood your husband will cut off my land. I live with my son but I still control my own property; not but what he would gladly take care of his old mother if she hadn't a cent in the world, still it is a very foolish thing to give up one's rights. I always do as I please in every thing. But, returning to her hostess' story, "remember, my dear, you have at least one friend in this country, who will do anything in her power for you. I must go now, but to-morrow I am going to see you again. Good night."

"Good-night. But Mrs. Bathust, you are not going alone. Henry you will see our friend home, will you not?"

"Certainly, my dear," answered Captain Gerald, who had been a silent listener to the conversation. He felt that he did not stand as high in the estimation of his callers as did his wife, and he felt, too, that once alone with her, he would have to give an account of himself, which might be rather embarrassing. Still he could not shirk the duty of offering his escort to one who had put herself to so much trouble to serve him.

He was not wrong in his conclusions, for they had hardly left the house before his companion began with, "I like your wife very much, Captain Gerald. You ought to be a very good man, with such a good woman. I'm glad she didn't suspect the real object of my visit."

"I can never thank you enough for saving her that blow. Poor thing! she has had enough to bear. She told you I threw up my commission and left the army, but she did not tell you that it was because I was such a cowardly fool that I could not keep from drinking and gambling whenever I got with a certain set of fellows, until I listened to her, and cut loose from them entirely.

"That was the reason. And even now, in spite of the good step and resolutions, I sometimes feel that I am a failure here, and there is nothing for me but gambling or suicide. There, you see you inspire us both to confide in you."

Mrs. Bathust was touched and flattered by this second confidence.

During the evening, one neighbor after another dropped in at John Bathust's, and sat talking around the fire in rather fragmentary style. Evidently their interest did not lie within-doors. They would break off in the midst of a sentence to listen or glance out of the window, and finally they all filed out into the clear moonlight, and scattered about in the pine grove, which made such black shadows on the snow.

Mother Bathust looked from her window as they disappeared, and smilingly resumed her knitting. About eleven o'clock she heard them re-enter the house, and she descended to the sitting-room.

"Why, mother, not in bed yet?" asked her son.

"No; I wanted to see you after your evening's work," she replied, with a twinkle in her bright, black eyes.

"Well, there was no work done, unless you call it work to stand around in the cold and snow for a couple of hours," said he, rather sheepishly.

"Then you didn't catch your thief? Well, John, I caught your thief."

"Why, what do you mean, mother?" asked her son, rising from the hearth.

"I went over to Captain Gerald's and told him that if he needed wood he could cut all he wanted to on my wood lot by the swamp, but that he'd better not come to your wood-pile to-night, as you were waiting for him. While you eat your apples and nuts, boys, I'm going to tell you about my visit to the captain."

Mrs. Bathust told her story so eloquently that the company was a very quiet one when she had finished. After a pause, her son said:

"Well, it's a pretty hard case. Of course I can't understand why a man should be too proud to come and ask a neighbor for the privilege of cutting his winter's wood—it's done every day—or why he didn't hunt up work.

"One thing," as he picked the last fragment of hickory nut from its shell, "we musn't let him get discouraged and go back to his old habits or worse. I've plenty of light wood I can give him, and I suppose the rest of you have, too. But after this I expect he'll be pretty sensitive; so I guess we'd better let mother manage the business for us. You know, mother, you must make him feel that we are his friends. Anyhow we must see him along."

Then he sat thinking, and after looking around at his companions, said with a smile, "And since mother's wood isn't seasoned, suppose, boys, we contribute a few dry logs from my pile to-night?"

And once more Mother Bathust watched them from the window. This time they passed out from the pine grove shadows, each with a generous log on his shoulder, and stole silently over the snow towards Captain Gerald's house. "It is better to prevent than to punish crime," she said. "A friendly warning is a good thing."

The old lady's face showed quiet triumph as she went up to her room, for she had saved the captain.

NAILED.

A Counterfeiter's Predicament Fatally Prolonged by His Wife.

A secret service detective relates the following: In the summer of 1864 complaints were made to our bureau that some one was "shoving" bogus shinplasters in the neighborhood of Green Bay. A good many hundred dollars worth of the currency was let loose all at once, and I was detailed to proceed to Wisconsin and work up the case. It was settled before I started that the "stuff" had been printed from plates made by an engraver known to us as "Slick Sam." His right name was, I believe, George Disston, and that he was then in state prison on a long sentence. It was pretty certain that the plates had fallen into the hands of some of his pals, and were being made use of in a lively manner. It was probable that the printing was being done in Chicago, and that an "agent" had struck Green Bay to unload.

Upon reaching the place mentioned I found that almost every branch of trade had suffered, and pretty soon I was able to show that most of the bogus money had been passed upon them during one week. Then they begun to hunt up sales and remember buyers, and it was settled that the "shover" was an old gray-haired man named Newell, who lived on a farm a few miles away.

He had purchased dry goods, notions, hardware, drugs and almost everything else, paying in shin-plasters which appeared almost new. It was plain to me, after getting thus far, that he had bought his bogus money outright of some agent, or had sent to parties in in some city for it. Had it been otherwise he would have sought to turn it into good money.

I swore out a warrant for him, took the cars to within four miles of his house and accomplished the rest of the way on foot. He lived in the woods, in a log house, and had but a few acres cleared. Evidence of poverty and shiftlessness could be found on every hand. I was quite certain that I saw him about the door of the house while I was yet some way off, but when I reached it the door was shut and no one was in sight.

However, after I had done some lively rapping, a muscular woman about thirty years old opened the door and inquired my business. I replied that I was an agent from Chicago and desired to see her husband. She invited me in, believing, as I meant her to believe, that I had come as the agent of the counterfeiters. She stated that her husband was off hunting, but would be home soon.

After we had talked for half an hour the woman's demeanor suddenly changed. What aroused her suspicions I can't say, but I saw that she looked on me with distrust. Thinking that the plain way was the best way, I told her who I was and my errand.

"So you are a detective, come to arrest my husband!" she called in a loud voice.

I sought to calm her and had instant success. She settled down in her chair and said she had been expecting it for weeks, and that her husband must make the best of the situation. She shed tears and seemed much affected, and as time passed and I wanted to go out and hunt up Newell she excused his continued absence and kept me seated on the plea that he must soon show up. I had been there two hours when we heard a voice shouting for help.

While I ran out of doors she rushed into the other room. I passed a halfway around the house to find the old man hanging head downward, hands on the ground and feet in a small window four or five feet up. After I had released him and taken him into custody I found that he had run into the house when he saw me approaching the house. When the wife raised her voice it was to warn him who I was and what brought me there.

He climbed out of the window to escape, but in his descent his trousers caught in a nail and held him fast. The wife was detaining me in order to give him a good start, but it turned out she was only prolonging his sufferings. He stood it until he could bear it no more, and then called out. The case against him was so strong that he made no defense, and received a sentence of six years.

THE GRAVE OF SUTTER.

The Burying-Ground at Litiz---Discovery of Gold in California.

In a corner of the old Moravian burying-ground at Litiz, eight miles from Lancaster, there is a stone which is always the first to catch the eye of the visitor. All the other graves are exactly like each other. Little parallelograms of earth about two feet by four and raised about eight inches above the general surface mark the resting-places of the dead. There are no winding walks nor open bits of lawn to soften the look of prime precision and economy of space which pervades the place. The graves are arranged in straight lines with painful accuracy and they are so close together that the dead can touch fraternal elbows at the resurrection.

The graves are precisely the same size, whether of man or woman, elder or infant, and on each lies a flat square slab of marble, about the size of a family Bible. One stone is just like another, except in the inscriptions and the distinctions time and weather and the moss have made. On many the names and pious texts and dates running far back toward the beginning of the last century can still be traced. On many others the inscriptions are as illegible and formless as the features of the dead beneath.

There is no difficulty, however, in identifying the solitary grave in the corner. The mound above it is twice as big as any of the others and a large marble also covers it entirely. The inscription tells that he who sleeps here was "Born February 28, 1803, at Kandern Baden. Died June 18, 1880, at Washington, D. C. Requiescat in Pacem."

There is a long story of an eventful life between those two dates. The name incribed above them is the name of Gen. John Augustus Sutter, whose millrace on the bank of the Sacramento was the source of all the mighty stream of gold that has flowed from California. Once in possession of land now worth $100,000,000 he lived the last sixteen years of his life dependent on an allowance from the state of California. He made millionaires and died a pensioner.

He was always a wanderer. Born in Baden in 1803, he graduated from the military college at Berne at the age of 20 and enlisted in the Swiss Guard of the French army, the successors of that famous band of mercenaries who were so faithfully butchered in the marble halls of Versailles thirty years before. After seven years' service he changed his colors and entered the Swiss army, where he served four years. Then he put off his uniform and shortly after came to this country. In 1838, with six companions, he went across the plains to Oregon and down the Columbia river to Vancouver, whence he sailed to the Sandwich islands. Then he got an interest in a trading vessel, with which he sailed to Sitka and the Seal islands up toward Behring's sea. Turning southward after some profitable trading he arrived in the bay of San Francisco July 2, 1839. The appearance of the country pleased him and he decided to remain.

He made a settlement some distance up the Sacramento river, built a grist mill, a tannery and a fort, founded a colony and called it, for the sake of having an Alpine murmur in his ears, New Helvetia. His restless energy was still unsatisfied. He took a commission as captain in the Mexican service, and afterward served as a magistrate under the same government. He took no active part in the war against this country, and after the annexation he was Alcalde, Indian commissioner and member of the California constitutional convention.

In 1848 came the discovery that enriched the world and impoverished him. Marshall, a laborer digging out a new race to Sutter's mill, picked a curious lump of something yellow, which Sutter at once recognized as gold. The mill race was never finished. The laborer turned his pick to a more ambitious purpose and set out to dig himself a fortune. The miller bought himself a shovel and went forth to take toll of the yellow sand. The stream that was to turn the mill wheel became suddenly worth more than any grist that it could grind. The sequel is well known. The rushing tide of Argonauts overwhelmed the little colony of New Helvetia and washed away Sutter's imperfect title to his land.

He made a brave fight and a long one. He laid claim to thirty-three square leagues of land, including that on which the cities of Sacramento and Marysville now stand. After long delay the commissioner of public lands allowed the claim and after more delay the supreme court of the United States reversed the decision. Then Gen. Sutter carried his claim before Congress, to go through the tedious experience of most people who take claims there. He was still prosecuting it in 1871, when he happened to come to Lititz to drink the wholesome waters of its spring. The quiet of the place and the peaceful life of its people appealed to the restless old man, who was beginning to get tired of his long battle, and he made his home there—"until I get my claim through," he said.

He was at Washington, still getting his claim through, when death overtook him, in 1880. His Moravian neighbors made room for him in a corner of their burying-ground, although, as he was not a member of their congregation, he could not be buried with the trombone. When a Moravian dies, at whatever hour of the day or night, a man mounts the tower of the quaint, sqnat church and blows a doleful signal on the trombone. The trombone player also marches at the head of the funeral procession, playing solemn music.

Men Who Live in Trees.

Dr. Louis Wolf, who made the sensational discovery recently that the Sakurn River afforded a more direct and more easily navigated route to Central Africa than the Congo, made another discovery in the course of the same journey which was quite as remarkable if not so important. On the banks of the Lonami River, far toward the centre of the Continent, he says he found whole villages that were built in the trees. The natives, partly to protect themselves from the river when in flood, and partly to make it more difficult for their enemies to surprise them, build their huts on the limbs of the trees where the thick foliage almost completely hides the structures from view. The inmates possess almost the agility of monkeys, and they climb up to or descend from their little houses with astonishing ease. It is believed they are the only Africans yet known who live in trees.

In Borneo some of the natives are said to live in trees, and Mr. Chalmers, in his book on New Guinea, tells of a number of tree houses that he visited on that island. These huts, which are built near the tops of very high trees, are used for lookout purposes, or as a place of refuge for woman and children in case of attack. They are perfect little huts with sloping roofs and platforms in front, to which extends the long ladder, by means of which the natives reach the huts. Mr. Gill describes one of these houses which was used as a residence. He says it was well built, but that it rocked uncomfortably in the wind.

How Fast Horses Are.

An interesting statement has recently been worked out, showing the distance a trotting horse goes at each second at various rates of speed. Maud S., when she covered a mile in 2:08¾, traveled 41½ feet per second: At a 2:20 gait a horse travels 37 5-7 feet per second. At a 2:25 gait he travels 36½ feet per second. At a 2:30 gait he travels 35 1-5 feet in the same time. At a 2:35 gait he travels 34 1-6 feet; at a 2:40 gait the distance traveled is 33 feet; at a 2:45 gait, 32 feet; at a 2:50 gait, 31 1-17 feet; at a 2:55 gait, 30 1-16 feet. When going a mile in three minutes he travels over 29½ feet per second; at a 3;10 gait, 27½ feet; at a 3:20 gait, 26 2-5 feet; at a 3:30 gait, 25 1-7 feet; at a 3:40 gait, 24 feet; at a 3:50 gait, 23 feet, and at a 4:00 gait, 22 feet per second.

The Shoes of Briton.

Shoes, from the ornamental rather than the useful point of view, are a part of that mode of dressing which now demands to be considered as a fine art. This art is one in which the Parisian excels, and of which the English are ignorant and incapable. Perhaps some two or three of our great milliners produce original ideas; the rest actually copy and reproduce Paris model after Paris model. But the English shoemaker is incapable of even so much as this.

He does not know how to begin to make a pretty shoe even with the model before him. His whole training stands in his way; he would have to be untaught and then taught again. This, to concede all that is due to him, may be simply because the demand on him in this respect is not large. Everybody wants pretty dresses, and dressmakers all over the kingdom have to study Paris models more or less. But the mass of English women want boots and shoes to walk in; while that is so, their bootmakers will contine to be capable only of making the thick soled, low heeled boot, which is absolutely necessary for country wear. His time is passed almost entirely in making these. It is impossible that the same worker can produce a pretty shoe. The two things are separate branches of work; and in this trade there are no Parisian premieres to take charge of the prettier parts of the work, as there are for all forms of millinery or dressmaking.

Hitherto, in fact, it has not been worth while for the bootmakers to imitate the Paris-made shoe, and hire workmen to carry out the imitation. I know there are one or two houses that claim to have done this, but their productions are still distinctively English, and it is evident that they have not thoroughly carried out the idea, now so commonly adopted with regard to millinery, of taking the French model and modifying it for English use. At present we have no choice; we must wear either the solid square boot of the English bootmaker or the smart boot brought direct from Paris.

A Big Coun try for Horses.

The number of horses in New South Wales is large in proportion to the number of inhabitants. At the close of 1885 the number was 344,697, being an increase of between 7,000 and 8,000 on the previous year. The number of horses returned as being fit for market during the present year is 16,939 draught 16,827 light harness and 26,816 saddle. Of the number it was estimated that 6,804 were suited for the India and China markets. There were sent from five districts 787 horses, to be shipped from Sydney, and from five districts 639 horses to Melbourne for foreign countries. In forty-one districts, the horses are said to be improving, the principal reasons given being introduction of superior stud horses, breeding from good mares, more attention to the rules of breeding and better prices obtainable.

In thirteen districts the breed of horses is, so far as regards improvement, reported as stationary, and in five districts deteriorating, the reasons given being too much light blood introduced, breeding from weedy mares for racing purposes, and drought. In thirty-nine districts the horses are reported as being entirely free from disease. The losses in horses from drought starvation, wire in chaff and other accidents, as reported; amounts to 5,102. The number of wild horses in the colony is estimated at 9,522, a decrease on the previous year of 472.

The Comet.

Professor Young observes that the comets are the most impressive and at the same time the least significant of the heavenly bodies. Since the beginning of the Christian era 660 comets have been recorded, those antedating the telescope being such as were visible to the naked eye. From three to six are usually discovered each year. Some of them are best known by the names of their discoverers, as Donasi's comet or Encke's comet; but science knows them also by numbers and letters, as comet No. 1 of 1886, or comet A of 1886. The letter refers to the comet first discovered in the particular year, while the numeral refers to that which was first to go around the sun, so that comet No. 1 and comet A may not be the same. The bright or large comets do not appear with equal frequency in the different centuries. In the sixteenth century there were twenty-three such; in the seventeenth, twelve; in the eighteenth six; in the nineteenth, thus far, twenty. The orbits of many of the comets are in the form of a hyperbola, showing that they will never return. There are twenty-fiveor thirty whose orbits are elliptical, and the returns of which may be predicted and there are besides fifteen to twenty which are probably, but not certainly, eliptical. The planet Jupiter is believed to have been the cause of the most of these eliptical orbits, there being twelve or fourteen comets whose initial motion would have carried them indefinitely into space had they passed at sufficient distance from this great planet in going forth, but which cannot now escape from his attraction and must continue as attendants on the solar system. There seems to be a fair probability that a comet may strike the earth but if the nucleus is only the dust or powder which it appears no more serious effect need be expected than a magnificent display of shooting stars.

The Inventor of the Thimble.

I have heard with interest that the thimble of plain sewing was invented in 1684 by a gallant young Dutch goldsmith, of Amsterdam, who devised the "thumb bell"—for this was its original name—in order to protect his sweetheart's thumb tops when she was engaged with a needle and cotton. There are thumb thimbles still, and sailors I believe always wear them. The "thumb bell" has, as a rule, however, become a "finger bell;" but in shape only little change has taken place in it since the loving Hans placed the first thimble on the thumb of his lady love.

DANGEROUS DRUGS.

How to Control Effectually All Such Horrible Habits.

Rochester, N. Y. Post-Express.

A gentleman who has spent the summer abroad, said to our reporter, that the thing that impressed him most of all was the number of holidays one encounters abroad and the little anxiety the people display in the conduct of business affairs. "Men boast here," he said, "that they work for years without a day off; in Europe that would be considered a crime."

Mr. H. H. Warner, who was present at the time, said, "This is the first summer in years that I have not spent on the water. Been too busy."

"Then, I suppose you have been advertising extensively?"

"Not at all. We have always heretofore closed our laboratory during July, August and September, but this summer we have kept it running day and night to supply the demand, which has been three times greater than ever before in our history at this season."

"How do you account for this?"

"The increase has come from the *universal recognition of the excellence of our preparations.* We have been nearly ten years before the public and the sales are *constantly increasing* while our newspaper advertising is *constantly diminishing.* Why, high scientific and medical authorities, now publicly concede that our Warner's safe cure is the only scientific specific for kidney and liver diseases and for all the many diseases caused by them."

"Have you evidence of this?"

"Abundance! Only a few weeks ago Dr. J. L. Stephens, of Lebanon, Ohio, a specialist for the cure of narcotic, etc., habits told me that a number of eminent scientific medical men had been experimenting for years, testing and analyzing all known remedies for the kidneys and liver, for, as you may be aware, the excessive use of all narcotics and stimulants destroys those organs, and until they can be restored to health the habits cannot be broken up! Among the investigators were such men as J. M. Hall, M. D., President of the State Board of Health of Iowa, and Alexander Neil, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the college of Physicians and Surgeons and president of the Academy of Medicine at Columbus, who, after exhaustive inquiry, reported that there was no remedy known to schools or to scientific inquiry equal to Warner's safe cure!"

"Are many persons addicted to the use of deadly drugs?"

"There are forty millions of people in the world who use opium alone, and there are many hundreds of thousands in this country who are victims of morphine, opium, quinine and cocaine. They think they have no such habit about them—so many people are unconscious victims of these habits. They have pains and symptoms of what they call malaria and other diseases, when in reality it is the demand in the system for these terrible drugs, a demand that is caused largely by physicians' prescriptions which contain so many dangerous drugs, and strong spirits, and one that must be answered or silenced in the kidneys and liver by what Dr. Stephens says is the only kidney and liver specific. He also says that moderate opium and other drug eaters, if they sustain the kidney and liver vigor with that great remedy, can keep up these habits in moderation."

"Well does not this discovery give you a new revelation of the power of safe cure?"

"No, sir; for years I have tried to convince the public that *nearly all the diseases of the human system* originate in some disorder of the kidneys or liver, and hence I have logically declared that if our specific were used, over ninety per cent. of these ailments would disappear. The liver and kidneys seem to absorb these poisons from the blood and become depraved and diseased."

"When these eminent authorities thus publicly admit that there is no remedy like ours to enable the kidneys and liver to throw off the frightful effects of all deadly drugs and excessive use of stimulants it is an admission of its power as great as any one could desire; for if through its influence alone the opium, morphine, quinine, cocaine and liquor habits can be overcome, what higher testimonial of its specific power could be asked for?"

"You really believe then, Mr. Warner, that the majority of diseases come from kidney and liver complaints?"

"I do! When you see a person moping and groveling about, half dead and half alive, year after year, you may surely put him down as having some kidney and liver trouble."

"The other day I was talking with Dr. Fowler, the eminent oculist of this city, who said that half the patients who came to him for eye treatment were affected by advanced kidney disease. Now many people wonder why in middle life their eye sight becomes so poor. A thorough course of treatment with Warner's safe cure is what they need more than a pair of eye glasses. The kidney poison in the blood always attacks the weakest part of the body; with some it affects the *eyes*; with others the *head*; with others the *stomach* or the *lungs*, or *rheumatic* disorder follows and *neuralgia* tears them to pieces, or they lose the *powers of taste, smell* or become *impotent in other functions* of the body. What man would not give his all to have the vigor of youth at command?"

"The intelligent physician knows that these complaints are but *symptoms;* they are not the disorder, and they are symptoms not of disease of the head, the eye or stomach, or of virility, necessarily, but of the kidney poison in the blood and they may prevail and no pain occur in the kidneys."

It is strange that the enthusiasm which Mr. Warner displays in his appreciation of his own remedy, which restored him to health when the doctors said he could not live six months, should become infectious and that the entire world should pay tribute to its power. For as Mr. Warner says, the sales are constantly increasing, while the newspaper advertising is constantly diminishing. This speaks volumes in praise of the extraordinary merits of his preparations.

FARM NOTES.

MOULTING.--All living things, as well as inanimate objects, undergo changes during life or existence. Our domestic birds show changes from chickenhood to maturity, afterward the annual change of plumage comes more regularly and is looked for by every observant breeder, but with what precaution and preparation we know not, only judging by preconceived opinions on other matters of as much interest to the fancier, the process of moulting we fear does not receive the proper attention due it by the majority of poultrymen. Moulting is a severe drain on the system while it lasts, but after the old feathers are replaced by the new, and the birds safely through the process, the stimulus of change makes them healthier and also makes them lay with increased vigor, after being fully recuperated, for old feathers contain matter favorable to the increase of lice and parasites, as well as to that of skin diseases. When moulting takes place early in the season, as it does when the fowls the previous year had matured early the change is usually not severe, because the weather is favorable and the fowls can find many of the delicacies that they need for feather making and recuperation but when the cold winds of November, and the pelting sleet and snow reach the nude ones that are slow to feather out, there is intense suffering, besides danger of contracting disease. Now see to your moulting birds, and give them sulphur in their food a few times a week, for it is a great feather maker, also any kind of food and drink that is nutritious, strengthening and stimulating.

THERE is growing desire among the poultry raisers to change the style of poultry houses, and replace those now in use with something that can be moved. A good design has four old carriage wheels attached so that it can be moved from one part of the yard or field to another without trouble. In this way it is surprising how large a house can be moved and with what ease it can be done. The advantage claimed is freedom from a number of diseases that are always more or less present when the poultry house has stood for any length of time in one place. When a portable fence is used the position of the house and yard can be changed in a very little time and the poultry made both healthy and happy by new fields and fresh earth.

THE Poland China is the favorite of the Western farmers, and it is due to the fact that the breed is not so closely inbred as are the Berkshires and Essexs. There are several strains of Poland Chinas, and they are all strong and somewhat heavy boned, which accounts for their vigor and hardiness, the strictly pure English breeds being bred fine in the bone and too close to color.

THE exterior characteristic of a good heavy draught horse are a large, deep chest, straight shoulders, a little inclined, fleshy, a thick body, yet not too much belly, straight loin, the hind quarters a little depressed, thick through the thighs, and long perineum. The horse that has a long perineum, prolonged down from the anus, and thick and short muscles of the thighs, is very strong and a good draught animal.

THE time bran can be bought cheapest is at the opening of the market for new crop wheat, as millers at that time are anxious to economize room. Bran is bulky in proportion to its weight, and for this reason many farmers have not the proper room to store it. But the thoughtful feeder will supply the necessary storing room and buy early, so as to save a considerable sum in buying ton, five ton or carload lots.

THE best way to purify wax is to add to every ten pounds of wax one quart of water and one pint of good vinegar. When all is melted strain and put in a warm place so that it will cool slowly. When cold, scrape the dirt from the bottom where it will be found all together, leaving the wax clean and nice.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage expressage and $3 carriage Hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

The land that will maintain twenty common bred cows will maintain twenty well bred ones and the income from the latter will be considerably more than from the former.

The farmers, in their swamps, we're sure,
Could find the roots and plants that cure;
If by their knowledge they only knew
For just the disease each one grew.
Take courage now and "Swamp-Root" try—
(for kidney, liver and bladder complaints)
As on this remedy you can rely.

Vigogue and bourette are the popular Paris cloths for fall frocks.

An Awful Doom

of any nature is usually avoided by those who have foresight. Those who read this who have foresight will lose no time in writing to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, to learn about work which they can do at a profit of from $5 to $25 and upwards per day and live at home, wherever they are located. Some have earned over $50 in a day. All is new. Capital not required. You are started free. Both sexes. All ages Particulars free. A great reward awaits every worker.

Big and little buttons are both worn on the same suit or garment.

When you have tried everything else in creation for that bald head of yours, you will probably tumble to the fact that Carboline is the only Hair producer that will do the work properly and well.

Plaid velvets are coming in vogue, but they are not pretty.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease is the best and, intrinsically, the cheapest, Don't work your horses to death by using poor axle grease. Try it.

Shirred corsages and full plastrons are all the rage.

"EUREKA!" yelled a Philadelphia inventor as he rushed into his wife's room with a "dancing darkey" toy in his hand. "I've got an improvement on this thing and it will make my fortune.

"Don't see much chance for improving that toy; it's good enough now," said his wife, suspiciously. "They are sold everywhere and go by clockwork."

"Yes, I know, I know; and that's where the improvement comes in. Clockwork gets out of order, and besides it cost money. I've got a plan to make the darkey dance up and down like mad and it won't require any clockworks at all."

"Well, that sounds a little like sense," was the rather mollified reply. "How will you do it?"

"Simple as A, B, C. I'll just connect the darkey with the mercury of a thermometer."

Another Life Saved.

Mrs. Harriet Cummings, of Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "Early last winter my daughter was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on her lungs. We tried several medicines, none of which seemed to do her any good but she continued to get worse, and finally raised large amounts of blood from her lungs. We called in a family physician, but he failed to do her any good. At this time a friend, who had been cured by DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, advised me to give it a trial. We got a bottle, and she began to improve, and by the use of three bottles was entirely cured."

Shoulder seams are as short or shorter than ever.

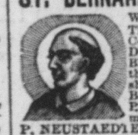
Hood's Sarsaparilla is made only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. It is prepared with the greatest skill and care, under the direction of the men who originated it. Hence Hood's Sarsaparilla may be depended upon as strictly pure, honest, and reliable.

Sleeves are no longer cut tight above the elbow.

LYON'S Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners keep new boots and shoes from running over. Sold by shoe and hardware dealers.

Two-piece fabric frocks are the rule this fall.

ST. BERNARD VEGETABLE PILLS.



WARRANTED PURELY VEGETABLE. The best cure for Liver and Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Headache, Dizziness and Dyspepsia. As a Blood Purifier and Liver Regulator, they have no equal. No Family should be without a box of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills in the house. Price 25 cents at Druggists, or by mail. Samples sent FREE. Address, P. NEUSTAEDTER & CO., 83 Mercer St., New York.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

A Skin of Beauty is a joy Forever.
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S
Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-Patches, Rash, and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of thirty years and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished

Fashion as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

Dr. L. A. Sayer, said to a lady of the HAYTON (a patient):—"As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair, without injury to the skin.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Manager, 48 Bond St., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canadas and Europe. Also found in N. Y. City, at R. Macy's, Stern's, Ehrich's, Ridley's, and other Fancy Goods Dealers. Beware of base imitations. $1,000 Reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same.

WE WANT YOU! a live energetic man or woman needing profitable employment to represent us in every county. Salary $75 per month and expenses, or a large commission on sales if preferred. Goods staple. Every one buys. Outfit and particulars Free. STANDARD SILVERWARE CO., BOSTON, MASS.

WELL DRILLING

Machinery for Wells of any depth, from 50 to 2,000 feet, for Water, Oil or Gas. Our Mounted Steam Drilling and Portable Horse Power Machine set to work in 30 minutes. Guaranteed to drill faster and with less power than any other. Specially adapted to drilling Wells in earth or rock 50 to 1,000 feet. Farmers and others are making $25 to $40 per day with our machinery and tools. Splendid business for Winter or Summer. We are the oldest and largest Manufacturers in the business. Send 4 cents in Stamps for illustrated Catalogue H. ADDRESS, Pierce Well Excavator Co., New York.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER

Keeping Teeth Perfect and Gums Healthy.

Blair's Pills Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, $1.00; round, 50 cts.

WANTED GOOD MAN

energetic worker; business in his section. Salary $70. References. Am. Manufacturing House 18 Barclay st. N.Y.

AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE CONSULT

DR. LOBB,

329 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Philadelphia. Errors of Youth a specialty. Send for Book. 20 years' Experience. Advice free and strictly confidential. Treatment by Mail. Hours: 11 A. M. till 2 P. M. and 7 to 10 evenings.

RUPTURE Cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer. Ease at once; no operation or delays from business; tested by thousands of cures. Office 931 Arch St., Phila. Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at 272 N. 5th St., 6 to 9 P. M., & Sunday morning 8 to 11 A. M.

OPIUM and **Morphine Habit** cured in 10 to 20 days. Refer to 1000 patients cured in all parts. DR. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.

ASTHMA CURED!

German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50 cts. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE, by stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

$5 to **$8** a day. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Address BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER, Holly, Mich.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure relief for ASTHMA. Price 25 cts. by mail. STOWELL & CO., Charlestown, Mass.

HARTSHORN'S Shade Rollers ASK FOR THE BEST. BEWARE OF NAME ON LABELS IMITATIONS

43 496

OPIUM Habit Cured. Treatment sent on trial. HUMANE REMEDY CO., LaFayette, Ind.

TELEGRAPHY Learn here and earn good pay. Situations furnished. Write Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

Beware of Scrofula

Scrofula is probably more general than any other disease. It is insidious in character, and manifests itself in running sores, pustular eruptions, boils, swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all trace of scrofula from the blood, leaving it pure, enriched, and healthy.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and for over a year had two running sores on my neck. Took five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and consider myself cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass.

C. A. Arnold, Arnold, Me., had scrofulous sores for seven years, spring and fall. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him.

Salt Rheum

Is one of the most disagreeable diseases caused by impure blood. It is readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

William Spies, Elyria, O., suffered greatly from erysipelas and salt rheum, caused by handling tobacco. At times his hands would crack open and bleed. He tried various preparations without aid; finally took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now says: "I am entirely well."

"My son had salt rheum on his hands and on the calves of his legs. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. STANTON, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

As they were all coming out of the theatre together, young Sypher accidentaly tread on the dress of the pretty girl just ahead.

"Oh, shoo!" involuntarily exclaimed the young girl as she suddenly brought up.

Young Sypher thought he saw a chance for a mash.

"You needn't shoo me," he simpered, smartly; "I'm no cow."

"No," the pretty girl returned with a glance that pinned him to the side of the lobby, "perhaps not now, but you will be when you grow up."

Then she swept on, while young Sypher was so astounded that he actually forgot to light his oakum-stuffed cigarette when he got outside.

"SORRY to hear of your trouble; Jenkins."

"What trouble?"

"Your misfortunes in a business way."

"Yes, I have been slightly unfortunate, but you could hardly call me in trouble."

"Why, I understood that you had been forced to compromise with your creditors with ten cents on the dollar."

"So I did."

"Well, that was being in trouble, wasn't it?"

"Perhaps it was, but you have saddled the trouble onto the wrong horse. It was my creditors who are in trouble."

"WHAT are you driving at these days uncle Rastus?" asked a gentleman on the street.

"I'se a ocurlist, sah."

"An oculist?"

"Yes, sah; you see my boss is er smart man an' he has 'stablished hiss'f roun' de cornah from Bahnum's circus, an' when de folks rush out f'om lookin' at de three rings, an' de stage pahfo'mance an' de hippodrum an' all de animiles, an' wan's a ocurlist, I jes' takes 'em in han' at wunce. sah, an' runs 'em roun' to de offis. We'se doin' a wery la'ge business."

EMBARRASSED YOUNG MAN (who has just been presented, and who is trying hard to say something)—"I think, Miss Bellears, that I have had the pleasure of meeting you before."

Miss Bellears—"It is possible, but I do not remember it."

Embarrassed young man—"Was it not at Mount Desert?"

Miss Bellears—"I have never been there."

Embarrassed young man—"Neither have I." A painful pause follows.

(SCENE—Terrible railroad accident. Two friends crawling from under the debris.)

First Survivor—"Good gracious, Jack; hurry up to the nearest town and have a surgeon dress your face. Your jaws and chin are frightfully lacerated."

Second Survivor—"Oh, that's nothing. I am used to it."

First Survivor—"Used to it!" You certainly was never in a railroad accident before?"

Second Survivor—"No; but I always have been shaved at a barber's."

FAIR MAIDEN—"Father I have come to tell you that I have accepted Mr. Ignorimus, and that we are to be married in the spring. Now, I would like you to give your consent."

Irate father—"Give my consent to your marrying such an idiot as he? No, never! Why, he hasn't brains enough to make sufficient money to buy suspender buttons."

Fair Maiden—"But, father, in his profession it does not require any brains."

Irate Father—"What is his profession?"

Fair Maiden—"He is a member of the State Legislature."

MINISTER—"I suppose you have seen me in church, haven't you?"

Little Dot—"No, mamma never takes me to church."

"Well, it would be rather tiresome for you yet. But I guess you will love to go when you get older?"

"Yes, indeed, I'm beginning to like to look at bonnets now."

A CARELESS critic, who was criticising a young lady's father severely across the dinner-table, paused a moment to say; "I hope he is no relation of yours Miss L?" Quick as a thought she replied, with the utmost nonchalance: "Only a connection of mother's by marriage."

FITS: All Fits stopped free. Treatise and $1 trial bottle of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Polonaises are revived.

Relief is immediate, and a cure sure, Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

IT is claimed that the Holstein steers which were exhibited at the fat stock show, Chicago, are to be put in competition with the Shorthorns and Herefords. Although the Holsteins are first class milkers and excellent butter-producers, yet they are capable of producing heavy carcasses of beef when specially fed for that purpose.

A RESIDENT of Columbia, S. C., has gone into the cultivation of the sunflower on a large scale. He has several acres planted with different varieties of the flower, and expects within a short time to be able to supply the southern market with the product. The seed makes splendid food for poultry and horses and cattle are quite fond of it.

IT is asserted that "a mixture of lime in clay soils has the effect of making them porous and friable; hence by such treatment they are made more workable and are better fitted for nourishing the life of plants. Clays that harden into solid lumps after a shower of rain are little better than rocks, in so far as the food of plants are concerned."

PROFESSOR ARNOLD, who has been inspecting the English modes of agriculture, states that the English dairymen are far in advance of the American. They use greater skill in feeding and husband the manure better, as well as using economy in every department. He states that if our dairymen would economize as well they would make their farms fertile and become wealthier.

Hall's Hair Renewer never fails to check falling of the hair. Gives universal satisfaction.

As a remedy for throat and lung troubles, we recommend Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

IN Lapland, where the nights are from three to six months long, beaux often kiss their sweethearts "good night" about six weeks before daybreak. Their stock of caramels, peanuts and small talk become exhausted by that time.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

WILL CURE

HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS
DYSPEPSIA
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
MALARIA
CHILLS AND FEVERS
TIRED FEELING
GENERAL DEBILITY
PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES
IMPURE BLOOD
CONSTIPATION
FEMALE INFIRMITIES
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.

TAKE NO OTHER.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT KIDNEY, LIVER & BLADDER CURE.

CURES THE KIDNEYS, THE LIVER, THE BLADDER, THE NERVES

A MEDICAL VICTORY!

Cures Brights' Disease, Catarrh of the Bladder, Torpid Liver. It dissolves Gall-Stones and Gravel.

SYMPTOMS and CONDITIONS of Urine for which this Remedy **should be taken.**

Scalding Stoppage Blood-tinged
Diabetic Albumen Brick-dust
Dropsical Dribbling Milky-pink
Headache Frequent Costiveness
Boneache Nervous Redish-dark
Uric-acid Settlings Catarrhache
Backache Nerveache Phosphates
Bad-taste Foul-Breath Gall-color

IT IS A SPECIFIC.

Every dose goes to the spot.

Relieves and Cures *internal* Slime-fever Canker, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Malaria, Fever and Ague, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Prostate Gland, Sexual Weakness, Spermatorrhœa and Gout.

It Eliminates Blood Impurities, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt-Rheum, Syphilis, Pimples, Blotches, Fever-sores, and Cancer-taints.

It is a most Wonderful Appetizer.

Builds up Quickly a Run-down Constitution.

Tell your neighbors all about it.

PRICE 25c, $1.00—6 bottles $5.00.

Prepared at Dr. Kilmer's Dispensary, Binghamton, N. Y., U. S. A.

Invalids' Guide to Health (Sent Free.)

All letters of inquiry promptly answered.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ELY'S **Cream Balm**

For 15 years I was annoyed with catarrh, severe pain in my head, discharges into my throat and unpleasant breath. My sense of smell was much impaired. I have overcome these troubles with Ely's Cream Balm.—J. B. Case, St. Denis Hotel, Broadway, N. Y.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH ROSE-COLD HAY FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE PRICE 50 CENTS ELY BRO'S OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A. EASY TO USE

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cts. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

JONES HE PAYS the FREIGHT

5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for

$60.

Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE, with its enormous circulation (edition of November number is a quarter of a million) and great resources, has never undertaken a greater work than the one which will be its important feature during the coming year. This is a history of our own country in its most critical time, as set forth in

THE LIFE OF LINCOLN,

BY HIS CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARIES, JOHN G. NICOLAY AND COL. JOHN HAY.

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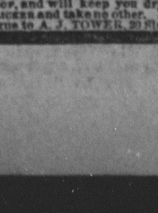

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA., NOV. 10, 1886.

TERMS.—$2 per year in advance. $2.50 when not in advance. Advertisements 20 cents per line for three insertions. One colum per year $90—½ colum $45.

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GARMAN'S.————GARMAN'S.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Bible paints things red in the last issue of the Democrat.

——Who stole the drums? A kicker did by order from headquarters.

——Jim Coburn's thoughts run thusly: If I had known what I know now.

——The biggest nuisance about the barnyard is the cow that's a kicker.

——Esq. Coxey of Boalsburg, has been rusticating at this place the last few days.

——There has been a scarcity of coal the last month, on account of a shortage of cars.

——The Aaronsburg and Penn Hall hunters killed one deer at Poe creek on Saturday.

——Clark Gramley, one of Miles tp's rising young men, gave the Reporter a pleasant call.

——Mr. G. M. Boal likes farming better than anything else. It pans out the best anyhow.

——Had quite a thunder gust, on Wednesday night of last week. Saturday 6, rain set in.

——Mrs. Ross, of this place, has taken quite ill. Her son Frank has also been laid up from a dislocation of the knee-cap.

——They say the Bellefonte Republican kickers, with Lew Schaeffer's stickers did it. Tra, la la. He got there all the same.

——Miss Sue Neff has returned from the west to make sale of her personal property. See advertisement of sale in REPORTER.

——Will Snyder, of Spring Mills, is ill of typhoid fever, and is confined at the home of his father, John Snyder, at Potters Mills.

——Jerry Kline of Aaronsburg, is mending up from a broken collar bone, caused by falling from a load of fodder a short time ago.

——The tallest boy in Lancaster, Pa., is George Kersey, son of Dr. Kersey. He is thirteen years old and seven feet high. He is still growing.

——Mr. Clevan Dinges, of this place will leave this week for Williamsport. He intends entering Lundy,s Insurance establishment at that place.

——P. L. Dibbles, the man who some time ago broke into Nittany Hall post-office, was sent to the Allegheny county prison in default of $1,000 bail.

——Pennhall and Gregg tp. hunters, Bartges, Leitzels, Decker, Kennelly, and others, on Monday went to Clearfield co. on a deer hunt. Success to them.

——Miss Puella Dornblazer, of Nittany, is in Minnesota, where she represents Clinton and Centre counties at the National Women's Christian Temperance Union Convention, now in session at Minneapolis.

——We picked up a weekly paper printed at Freeport, Ill., and to our surprise, we found that the Republicans out there were going for the "Court House Ring" and slobbering over the "Dutch." The thing must be contagious.

——Mr. John Decker and one of his sons killed two deer in the Seven mountains, a few days ago. The Decker's are always fortunate and generally present the REPORTER with a mess of venison, which, no doubt, accounts for their good luck.

——Encouraged by the manner in which some of our Democrats have reduced their majority in this county, Mr. H. G. Royer, of Miles, has listed himself as a Republican candidate in the next race for Sheriff. We will hold your hat, H. G.

——First appearance of winter set in on last Saturday evening, with a sprinkling of snow, which, at bedtime, had whitened the house-tops. Sunday was cold and winterlike, and in the evening snow fell to the depth of about one inch, from the looks of the ground on Monday morning, which was covered just the depth to suit rabbit hunters and we guess it brought out Charly Arney to look up the tracks of the creatures.

——Mr. Deininger informs us he had a customer for two lots upon which two houses would be built by the intended purchaser, but the sale and building of said houses is stopped because the council has thus far foolishly refused to establish a street line which leaves parties who desire to make improvements in the dars as to where to make the proper locations. That's the way to build up a town and make work for our mechanics.

PATRIARCHAL DEMOCRATS.

Mr. William Tobias of this town, and Mr. Adam Winkelblech of near Aaronsburg, each one being within a few weeks of 89 years of age, have voted the Democratic ticket all their lives and on Tuesday, 2, went to the polls and proved their firmness in the ancient faith, by again voting the Democratic ticket. Mr. Tobias formerly lived in Mr. Winkelblech's neighborhood; they are the only two left of what were the old men of a former generation of Haines township's citizens and who underwent many hardships in their day. Our old friend Winkelblech is still hearty and well preserved for one of his years.

John Russel is another old Haines tp. Democrat, now 83 years of age. He lives on the Slifer farm near Lewisburg, with his son Wils. Mr. Russel has voted nothing but the Democratic ticket since arriving at 21, and on Tuesday, 2, he went to Lewisburg and polled the ticket of his time honored party. He is still able to do farm work and besides making a full hand at voting the Democratic ticket this fall he also did the same thing at husking corn,

Our old friend, Alexander Kerr, of nea Centre Hill, also up in the 80ties, who has been as true to his Jeffersonian Democracy as the needle is to the pole, testified his devotion to the ancient faith, by voting the ticket. When men of the age and intelligence of the venerable Mr. Kerr remain true and refuse to fly off on every new dodge and side show of politics, it strengthens us in our belief that there is solidity in the principles of Democracy.

May all the above, and such others whose names at the moment do not occur to us, who have honored the Democratic cause with their ballots for more than half a century, live to see the election of future Democratic presidents.

A HORSE STOLEN.

On the night of October 28 a large bay horse, three and a half years old, with black mane and tail, white hind feet, white star in forehead and a deep scar in the upper eyelid of left eye, was taken from the pasture field of A. W. Oliver, near Graysville, Pa. For any information leading to the recovery of the horse or apprehension of the thief a liberal reward will be paid by the owner.

BOUGHT A STOLEN HORSE.

Al Metzgar had the misfortune to purchase a horse the other day for fifteen dollars, which turned to have been stolen from a Philipsburg man. Meantime Al had disposed of the animal to a party in Jersey Shore named Bowers, but when he discovered that the animal had been stolen he went down to our sister town and got it back, and returned it to the Philipsburg owner, who was here yesterday.—Clinton Democrat.

A SAD AFFAIR.

A Tyrone correspondent sends the following to the Altoona Tribune: Albert Ughler, a lad 10 years old, shot and instantly killed his cousin, Martha McFarland, aged 13, at her home near Charlotteville, a little hamlet three miles west of here, at noon yesterday. He had been out hunting, and when he returned the girl was preparing dinner. He greeted her with the remark, "I'll shoot you," and suiting the action to the word, fired, and the girl fell dead at his feet.

The girl is a daughter of William McFarland and for nearly two years has had the sole care of her three motherless brothers and sisters, all very young. It is said that the boy had removed the cap from the gun and did not think it would go off.

JUDGE FURST TO RESIGN.

It is Judge Furst's intention to resign as soon as Beaver is inaugurated so as to insure the appointment of a Republican. Judge Furst gets $4000 salary while his law practice would be worth at least $8000 per year.

If Col. D. H. Hastings is not appointed Attorney General by Gov. Beaver, we would not be surprised to see him appointed President Judge of this district in the event of Judge Furst's resignation.

——Saturday evening's train ran into a car load of iron which was standing on the main track at Axman. A violent jar was the result.

——We regret to learn that our esteemed friend, Ellis Hosterman, has had several hemorrhages within the last 10 days. Hope there was nothing serious.

——Several hunting parties have been in the mountains of our valley, in the last two weeks, but we learn of only two or three deer being killed. The Potters Mills hunters got two.

——J. W. Sweetwood of Georges Valley, has a large crop of fine celery. He has also been successful with his bees the past season which have yielded him a good supply of honey.

——A son of Mr. Krouse, of Aaronsburg, on Thursday last, had several fingers severely mutilated by the premature discharge of a loaded iron pipe, while he and some other boys were having a jubilee over the election.

——The shingle mill of W. F. Krumrine, located on Whitmer's siding, near Spring Mills, which burned down last summer, has been rebuilt and is in operation. It is now located on the north side of the creek.

——Go to M'Cormick's Centre Hall furniture rooms and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere, and you will save money. Fine parlor suits, chamber sets or any article of furniture to be had, equal to any in the county as to finish and style.

——Winter is approaching when all will need clothing to suit the season, and times being a little dull all will buy where most money can be saved. Tho Philadelphia Branch is that place above all others, and the assortment large to suit all men and boys. In underwear their stock is complete, Remember the Philad. Branch sells clothing cheaper than any store in the state and guarantees satisfaction.

——Messrs. Yony From, Jerry Miller, and a number of other marksmen, expect to leave for the Alleghanies for a deer hunt on Monday next.

——The stove trade is at its best now, and the way McFarlanes, in Bellefonte, are putting out the stoves is truly astonishing. They have several specialties in that line not found anywhere else, and it will pay anyone needing a stove to visit this enterprising establishment.

——Some of our young folks expect to attend Ida Siddon's popular entertainment at Bellefonte to-morrow evening. They will have front seats and nothing will be missed.

——Messrs. A. Kerlin, Aaron Harter, Will Kurtz and Rev. Fischer, spent several days of last week hunting pheasants in the Tusseyville Gap. They did a big lot of hunting any how, if they didn't get anything. Hunting is about as uncertain as politics.

——We regret to learn of the serious illness of the venerable Samuel Hess, of near Pine Grove, from an affection of the heart. Mr. Hess is one of the oldest men in that section. Mr. Hess was county commissioner about thirty years ago.

——The News says the insurance on the burned glass works property has been satisfactorily adjusted and the debris is now being cleared away preparatory to rebuilding. The new factory will have double the capacity of the one destroyed.

——Henry Boozer has always on hand fresh selected oysters.

——Go to Lewins for your ready made clothing, he has the largest assortment in the county and sells 25 per cent lower than the lowest. Suits also made to order and satisfaction guaranteed.

——The Beavertown correspondent of the *Post* says that Henry Kern and his sons have lost 35, and Ner A. Fees 30 hogs by cholera.

——Jacob Betelyon, of Georges valley, died of typhoid fever a few days ago.

Mr. J. D. Gentzel is the only patient in the same valley who is still down with the fever, and is seriously ill.

——Mr. Albert Mingle of Bellefonte who had a slight attack of typhoid fever, is able to be about again.

——Boozer keeps fine oysters.

——We have no additional promises in the last 10 days to the fair-ground project, and it stands at $1000 yet.

——We are indebted to the Spring Mills creamery for a sample package of butter made there. It is hard, sweet and golden in color. We do not hesitate to pronounce it first-class, and our judgment isn't a mean one. The butter is a perfect success and we trust the enterprise will prove a paying one. Farmers, lend it your encouragement. Will Allison, the manager, will do his utmost to make it deserving the support of the people of this valley.

——If you are thinking of having a fine Prince Albert suit, cut-a-way, or any thing in the line of first class tailoring, try W. I. Fleming & Co's., tailoring establishment at Bellefonte. Mr. Jackson who formerly was in the employ of the Bee Hive, and who built up an extensive trade for the firm in our valley is now in the employ of Mr. Fleming, and takes the lead of any fashionable cutter in this part of the state for a well made and perfectly fitting suit. A good fit gives satisfaction and Fleming's is the place to go.

——Powers' shoe store is getting to be the popular place for first class boots and shoes as well as low prices. People are only asked to call and examine the stock and judge for themselves. Every boot and shoe you purchase there is warranted to be as represented or money refunded.

——A boy named Earnest Schrack, aged 13 years, was instantly killed at Farransville, on last Friday, while at work in the plaining mill with his father. By some unknown means he was caught in the shafting and hurled around at a frightful rate, one of his legs being torn completely from his body and was found some distance from where the accident occurred. It was a most terrible and sickening sight.

——Since the returns are in they show that the Gazette's big rooster was badly whipped and bloody all over, and the Democratic rooster a-crowing.

——Huyett & Co. are about to remove their sawmill from the Vantries tract to the woodland on the D. Durst farm, now Laf. Neff's, which is one of the most valuable tracts of woodland in this vicinity, the lumber having been purchased by Mr. Catherman of Union county.

——Fresh select oysters always on hand at Boozer's stand.

——The re-opening of the Millheim M. E. church has been postponed until Dec. 12, 1886. Rev. Geo. Leidy, P. E., and Rev. E. J. Gray, D. D., of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, will be present on the occasion.

J. HECKMAN, Pastor.

——We can recommend the tailoring establishment of W. I. Fleming, Bellefonte, to our patrons, for their fine fitting suits and fashionable styles. They make a specialty of gentlemen's furnishing goods.

——Mr. Jackson, formerly of the Beehive tailoring house, can be found with W. I. Fleming, the fashionable tailor of Bellefonte, next door to the post office.

——Our esteemed neighbor across the way, Mrs. Sallie Harpster, has the thanks of the Reporter sanctum for a beautiful bouquet of autumn flowers.

——The Lutheran Sabbath school has fixed upon Christmas evening as the time for holding their musical and literary entertainment.

——We understand the Reformed S. school intend holding an exercise sometime about the holidays which will be appropriate to the season.

——Our tall and handsome friend, Cyrus Brumgard, of Miles, honored our sanctum with a call.

——Jim Ziegler won a new suit on Beaver's election and feels as happy in it as a boy dancing with his girl.

——Some fellow stole a barrel of cider a few nights ago, from Jacob Royer, across the valley. The chap must have been awfully dry and if he is not careful may get to a place where he will have a much greater thirst and no cider to quench it.

——The Linden Hall band favored the Reporter office with a serenade. This band has gained a reputation for fine music and we know they deserve it. The band is composed of some of the best young men of Harris twp.

——On the occasion of the Democratic meeting held in this place on the evening previous to the election, a committee of our Democratic ladies, the Misses Jennie Kreamer, Verny Geise and May Meyer, presented each of the speakers with a handsome bouquet, for which the speakers returned their thanks very fittingly. The fair ones also had a handsome bouquet for the editor of the Reporter for which we now offer our thanks with a bow and tip of the hat thrown in.

Every Democrat recognizes the fact that the course of the *Keystone Gazette* against the Democratic nominess was simply disgraceful. And it is a significant fact that the *Gazette* all the while was praising up the kickers,—proving the conspiracy between the two to defeat the Democratic ticket.

CENTRE CO. BOYS ABROAD.

——Our whilom townsman, Jas. P. Herring made a good run for assembly in Blair county but did not quite make it. Black's vote was 4196, and Herring's 4385. This is a creditable showing for our friend James, but the fellow who ran against him got 4973, and there's where the rub comes in. But we know that Jim was the better man of the two.

A little more fortunate was a former Centre county boy, Geo. W. Condo, who had lived in Miles and Haines, and went to Illinois about 20 years ago. George was nominated for the legislature, by the Republicans of Effingham and other counties, and was elected by 8000 majority, running ahead of his ticket. Accept the Reporter's congratulations, George.

P. O. Stiver, a son of Thomas Stiver of Potter's Mills, who went to Illinois a few years ago, and still remembered by all in this section as a young man of fine qualities, also turns up fortunate in the late elections, having been elected county superintendent of schools for Stephenson county, Ill., by 135 majority. Prof. Stiver was one of Centre county's best teachers, and Stephenson county will not regret having elected him to the county superintendency. Stiver was the Democratic candidate and had 135 plurality over Frank, Republican, in a Republican county at that.

——BITS.—Bob Lohr nurses a carbuncle on his hand—Billy Johnston still carries his arm in a sling from his recent fall.—Weather is winterlike.—Thanksgiving is near.—The sausage season is at hand, and buckwheat cakes are ripe.—Several of our Sabbath schools will have entertainments during the holidays.—Subscribe for the REPORTER—always right, always Democratic. Advance paying subscribers get three months premium. Persons entitled to the World will get it within a week.—There are accounts of snow all around, and at Wilkesbarre 11 inches at that.

DEATH OF E. B. REYNOLDS.

E. B. Reynolds, who was for many years a resident of Danville, Pa., and well known in Philadelphia, but who for the last few years has resided in Bellefonte with his brother, W. F. Reynolds, died on last Thursday morning in Bellefonte. Three brothers survive him—W. F. and T. R. Reynolds, of Bellefonte, and S. H. Reynolds, of Lancaster. He was seventy-one years old and a bachelor. He leaves a handsome estate.

DEATH OF ROBERT STEWART.

We are called upon this week to publish the death of Robert Stewart, of Gulich township, the oldest resident of Clearfield county, and perhaps the oldest in the State. His death occurred at the home of his son-in-law, Joseph McCullough, on Monday evening, October 25th aged 105 years, 7 months and 24 days. He was born in county Donegal, Ireland, March 31st, 1781. While in the land of his birth Mr. Stewart was engaged in farming occupations. In the year 1825, when in his 44th year, he came to this country. He spent several years in the city of Philadelphia and vicinity and then came to Centre county, landing first near Bellefonte and from there he moved to Philipsburg. After remaining there for some time he moved to A mesville, Clearfield county, and finally settled near the Glasgow settlemen', in White township, Cambria county. In 1836, or ten years thereafter, he entered Clearfield county for the second time, settling at the place where he died, near Ramey, Clearfield county where he remained until he was about 85 or 86 years of age, when he went to live with his son in-law, Mr. McCullough, and where he made his home until he died.—Clearfield Republican.

AARONSBURG ITEMS.

Mr. Jerry Kline while engaged in hauling with a truck wagon, had the misfortune to fall off and fracture his collar bone.

By the premature discharge of a large piece of metal which the boys were using to make merry on Thursday evening, Harry Crouse had the little finger blown off the right hand and the third finger badly lacerated.

M. M. Musser has removed about twenty five of the old trees from his orch rd west of town.

S. Q Mingle bought his mother's homestead at the public sale on last Saturday. Abs will occupy it.

John Y. Stover sold his homestead to Ralph Hinds for $600, and purchased the Ruhl property, about five miles east of Rebersburg, along the Winter Mountain for $1600.

SPRING MILLS.

S. R. Gettig and family of Coburn, have moved to Spring Mills.

A young man named Betelyon, living near the Synagogue church, died last Sunday of typhoid fever.

A new saddler shop has been opened at this place.

R. F. Fetterolf was home last week; we suppose Fos. came home to vote.

The Challenge band has received a new member in the person of Agustus Kennelley. Gust. is a fine musician and will soon make the E b sing.

MILES TOWNSHIP.

The election passed off quietly, and our Democrats stood up for the nominations. There is much scolding of the kickers going on, some of which already had a good supply of office from our party.

John Stover, of below Aaronsburg, bought the Ruhle farm for $1600, and Jos Moyer bought Austin Gramly's farm.

MARRIED.

October 28, 1886, at the Lutheran parsonage, Nittany, Pa., by Rev. John Brubaker, Mr, George M. Harter and Miss Susan F. Hoy, both of Jacksonville, Pa.

DIED.

On the 29th of Oct. in Millheim, Elizabeth Bright, aged about 43 years.

In Millheim on the 1st, Mr. John Swartz, aged about 74 years.

We quote no leaders in DRY GOODS, but offer everything in the line fully as low as legitimate competition will or can afford it. We have no calicoes at 2 cents per yard, nor Canton flannels at 4 cents, as our regular trade have no use for such goods, but we have a full line of DRY GOODS comprising everything Domestic. Dry Goods and House-furnishing Goods, including carpets, at the very bottom prices, and the cheapest and best line of White and Colored Blankets ever offered in Bellefonte. S. & A. LOEB.

BEAVER'S PLURALITY NEARLY 43,000.

All the counties in Pennsylvania have reported their official majorities. Following are the figures:

BEAVER PLURALITIES.		BLACK PLURALITIES.	
Allegheny	6,811	Adams	431
Armstrong	740	Berks	6,099
Beaver	1,288	Bucks	259
Bedford	381	Cambria	1,101
Blair	947	Carbon	710
Bradford	3,140	Centre	350
Butler	474	Clarion	1,088
Cameron	117	Clearfield	1,501
Chester	3,597	Clinton	699
Crawford	1,067	Columbia	2,223
Dauphin	1,420	Cumberland	803
Delaware	2,376	Elk	682
Erie	1,422	Fayette	225
Forest	176	Fulton	282
Franklin	750	Greene	1,426
Huntingdon	909	Juniata	45
Indiana	2,117	Lackawanna	255
Jefferson	325	Lehigh	1,960
Lancaster	9,581	Luzerne	1,097
Lawrence	1,747	Lycoming	1,408
Lebanon	1,966	Monroe	1,956
McKean	896	Montour	684
Mercer	832	Northampton	2,607
Mifflin	11	Northumberland	873
Montgomery	486	Pike	607
Perry	11	Schuylkill	1,443
Philadelphia	26,100	Sullivan	515
Potter	458	Wayne	173
Snyder	745	Westmoreland	549
Somerset	2,113	Wyoming	4
Susquehanna	1,195	York	2,492
Tioga	2,860		
Union	643	Total	36,709
Venango	342		
Warren	1,045		
Washington	630		
Total	79,689		

Beaver's plurality, 42,980.

CENTRE CO. OFFICIAL.

We give below the official totals of the election on 2nd. In our next issue we will give the official table by districts on the more important offices:

Governor.

Black,	4329
Beaver.	3979

Black's majority 350. Wolf had 188, and Houston, G., 16 votes.

Congress.

Hall,	4181
Patton,	4143

Hall's majority 38. Rynder, G., had 25 votes.

Assembly.

Woodward,	4220
Rhone,	4226
Love,	3957
Mattern,	3974

Woodward's majority 246, Rhone's majority 252. Glenn, P., had 140, and Hartman, P., had 111 votes.

Prothonotary.

Schaeffer,	4240
Boal,	4072

Schaeffer's majority 168. Murray, P., had 204 votes.

District Attorney.

Meyer,	4543
Lichtenthaler,	3883

Meyer's majority 660.

County Surveyor.

Reifsnyder,	4315
Cleaver,	3986

Reifsnyder's majority 392.

BEN HARRISON BEATEN.

The Indiana Legislature Democratic on Joint Ballot.

Indianapolis, Nov. 5.—Complete returns from all counties in the State except one give Robertson (Rep.) for Lieutenant Governor 3,667 plurality. The Democrats have the Legislature by two majority on joint ballot. If these returns are confirmed by official figures a Democrat will succeed Ben Harrison in the United States Senate.

OFFICIAL FIGURES IN DELAWARE.

Wilmington, November 5.—Delaware's official returns complete foot up: For Governor—Biggs (Dem) 13,942; Hoffecker (Pro.) 7,832. The Legislature is solidly Democratic.

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE DEMOCRATIC.

Charleston, Nov. 5.—From the most reliable information received here, the next Legislature will be Democratic on joint ballot by nine votes. This will elect a Democratic successor to Senator Camden (Dem.)

TO OUR READERS.

We cannot too strongly urge upon our readers the necessity of subscribing for a family weekly newspaper of the first class—such, for instance, as THE INDEPENDENT, of New York. Were we obliged to select one publication for habitual and careful reading to the exclusion of all others, we should choose unhesitatingly THE INDEPENDENT. It is a newspaper, magazine, and review, all in one. It is a religious, a literary, an educational, a story, an art, a scientific, an agricultural, a financial and a political paper combined. It has 32 folio pages and 21 departments. No matter what a person's religion, politics or profession may be, no matter what the age, sex, employment or condition may be, THE INDEPENDENT will prove a help, an instructor, an educator. Our readers can do no less than to send a postal for a free specimen copy, or for thirty cents the paper will be sent a month, enabling one to judge of its merits more critically. Its yearly subscription is $3.00, or two years for $5.00.

Address, THE INDEPENDENT, 251 Broadway, New York City.

The largest variety of Ladies Coats ever shown in Centre county, all tailor-made to our own order by skilled operatives, Superior fit and workmanship. All the latest designs at prices as low as ordinary goods are offered at. Our aim has been to give as good a wrap in workmanship, fit and grade of goods as careful work and goods can make them. Try one of ours on before buying elsewhere.

S. & A. LOEB.

AN END TO BONE SCRAPING.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c per box by all druggists.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

GOOD RESULTS IN EVERY CASE.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs: had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by the use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all coughs and colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery. Trial bottles free at all drug stores.

——LADIES WANTED.—A lady agent is wanted in every city and villiage; also ladies to travel and solicit orders for Madame Wood's Corsets and Corded Corset Waists, Tampico Forms, Hose Supporters, Steel Protectors, Ladie's Friend, etc. Agents are making from Twenty to Fifty dollars a week.

Send for circulars and price-list to B. Wood, 64 South Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y. 8sep2m

The fact that you read the newspaper is evidence that you desire to keep posted up in what is going on. This paragraph is to inform you that Dreydoppels Borax Soap is the best soap made in America. Try it. nov.

"The ladies especially go into ecstacies over Parker's Hair Balsam," writes Mr. J. H. Decker, druggist of Findlay, Ohio. "They say it is the most elegant dressing they ever used." Stops falling hair, restores color, promotes growth. nov

WORTH REMEMBERING.—Hereafter subscribers to the REPORTER, who will remit one year's subscription in advance can retain **25** Cents as a premium for advance pay.

CENTRE HALL MEAT MARKET.—The Centre Hall Meat market having a refrigerator families can at all times be supplied with fresh meats, of the best quality, also bologna sausage. Next door to hotel; open day and evening.

14may tf HENRY BOOZER.

FOR SALE.

Two farms belonging to the estate of Joseph Neff, deceased. Inquire of

A. A. DALE, Attorney,
Bellefonte

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—Wheat 83 for November.

Corn 45 for November. Oats 35 for November.

CENTRE HALL MARKETS.

PRODUCE AT THE STORES.

Butter	18	Eggs	20
Ham	12	Sides	6
Shoulders	8	Potatoes	30
Lard	6		

LINDEN HALL MARKETS.

Wheat	$ 75	Butter	$ 14
Rye	56	Eggs	20
Oats	25	Lard	5

Ham 12, Shoulder 10.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 75	Oats	$ 25
Wheat, white	70	Rye	70
Corn, shelled	40	Barley, No. 1	40

Barley No. 2, mixed with oats, bought at oats weight and price.

Wheat mixed with Rye bought at rye weight and prices.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	$ 4 45	Bran per ton	$ 14 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 4 35	Bran, retail, cwt.	90
2d Best Roll'r Flour	4 25	Chop per ton	22 00
Middlings per ton	18 50	" retail per cwt	1 25

burg, on

COAL MARKET.

Broken	$4.60
Egg	4.60
Stove	4.75
Small Stove	4.75
Chestnut	4.60
Pea	3.00
Woodland	4.00
Soft	2.50

The above prices are for cash or grain only.

KURTZ & SON

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Howard Harter, deceased, late of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL HARTER,
Administrator

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at the residence of the undersigned at Centre Hill, on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1886, 2 cows, 1 carriage, open buggy, sleigh, spring wagon, buggy tongue, fanning mill, hand corn sheller, wheel barrow, set buggy harness, digging irons, hoes, shovels, rakes, cow chains, hay fork, rope and pulleys, cider barrels, cider vinegar, copper kettle, iron kettle, tubs, churn, crocks, canned fruit and fruit jars, apple butter, 2 dining tables, 2 breakfast tables, book case, upholstered couch, ½ doz. cane seated chairs and rocker, ½ doz. dining room chairs, bed room setts, stair carpets, ingrain carpets, dishes, tin ware, sink, Juniata cook stove, 2 parlor stoves, dinner bell, and many other articles. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

SUE E. NEFF.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale at the late residence of Howard Harter, dec'd. in Georges Valley, on Thursday, Nov. 11. Three horses, 1 curly mare 5 years old, 1 good single driver, 1 horse 9 years old and works any place, 1 cow, 1 bull 1½ years old, 5 fat hogs which will dress 200 pounds each, 4 shoats, 5 No. 1 sheep, 1 breeding sow with pigs, 1 2 horse wagon, spring wagon, phaeton, 2-horse sled, good sleigh, fanning-mill, camel-back plow, 1-horse rake, harpoon hayfork, rope and pulley, lot of forks, set yankee gears, 2 set single harness, fynets, 2 bowle trees, log chain, cow chains, wheelbarrow, crosscut saw, scoop shovel, iron kettle, grindstone, good cooking stove, pipe and elbow, and all utensils belonging to stove, together with many other articles of Household goods. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

SAM'L. HARTER.

Jas. Leitzell, Auct. Admr.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at the late residence of Daniel Luse, dec'd. at Spring Mills, on SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1886. All that certain House and Lot, situate at Spring Mills, adjoining land of R. H. Duncan, Mrs. Harmon, Wm. R. From and others, containing 40 perches, neat measure, thereon erected a splendid 2-story dwelling HOUSE, GOOD STABLE, Carpenter Shop, all necessary outbuildings. The house is well finished on the inside and the improvements are all new and in the best of condition. There is a well and cistern at the door.

It is one of the most pleasant homes at Spring Mills.

Sale to begin at 2 p. m. when terms will be made known by M. L. RISHEL,
Executor of Dec'd.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Jas. R. Smith and the Hon. Chester Munson Assoc. Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date 21st day of Oct. 1886, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the Fourth Monday of November next, being the 22d day of November, and to continue one week. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefote, the 22nd days of Oct in the year of our Lord 1886, and the one-hundred and tenth year of the Independence of the United States. WM. MILES WALKER, Sheriff